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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

THE ITALIAN DIFFICULTY.

THE war may be at an end; but have the nations of Europe arrived at peace? We think not. It is true that the Governments of Great Britain and France have severally rejoiced, and ordered their people to rejoice along with them; that the Londoners have heard the firing of the Park and the Tower guns in honour of the Treaty of Paris; that peace has been proclaimed at Charing-cross and the Mansion House; and that the officials of the Crown have taken it into their heads that the people are, or ought to be, particularly jolly and elated, as well as grateful, and have thereupon ordered fireworks, and a general illumination, whereby they have gladdened the hearts of the pickpockets and window-smashers, and the general blackguardism of the metropolis; but it is equally true and obvious to all reflective persons, who can look an inch before them, that the situation of Europe is full of peril. Turn in what direction we will, we discover the portents of coming commotions and revolutions, consequent upon the non-fulfilment of the hopes excited by the late war; commotions and revolutions that in their rise and progress may contain the germs of other wars, even more desolating than that which has just been brought to a close; and which might perhaps have been prevented, had those intrusted with the destinies of the great Powers of Western and Central Europe, been as wise and clear-sighted as the nations over whom they rule.

We last week offered a few observations on the threatening state of Italy, and on the duties which more especially devolved upon the British



THE SANDHURST MEMORIAL SHIELD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Government. At that time the masterly note of the Counts de Cavour and de Villamarina, on behalf of the Sardinian Government, had not been promulgated. It bears date the 16th of April, and appears *in extenso* in another part of our paper. A document so worthy of the great occasion which called it forth has seldom been given to the world. Its calm statement of the unhappy facts which are the degradation and the danger of Italy, the unanswerable reasons it gives why this state of things should be brought to an end, not only in the interest of Sardinia and Italy, but of all Europe, will excite the attention they deserve, and enlist on behalf of the Sardinian Government the sympathies of every honest politician, and every friend of the freedom and independence of a gallant people. Everything which has transpired in the interval but confirms the opinions we expressed in our last, that the true and only way to do justice to Italy is to leave the Italians to select their own form of government, unawed and uninfluenced by the bayonets either of the Austrians or of the French. Sardinia had objects of her own in joining the alliance of Great Britain and France. That alliance was tacitly accepted by those great nations with all its responsibilities. Italy—which did not, because it could not, join in it—looked on with anxious hope for the consummation which was to grow out of the cheering fact that a free Italian State, of third or fourth rate importance, had fought side by side with the greatest maritime and military powers in defence of the liberty and independence of Europe. It was, doubtless, the imperative duty of England and France to cease the war against



RETURN OF THE ARMY WORKS CORPS FROM THE CRIMEA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



Russia as soon as Russia manifested a sincere desire to sue for or to accept honourable peace; but it was equally the duty of England and France to make at least the attempt to affirm the European system on a more secure basis than that in which they found it when hostilities commenced; and to take care that in making peace with one great Power, and extinguishing a fire in one particular direction, they did not leave the embers of future conflagration smoking and glowing at their feet.

Under whatsoever aspect we choose to regard it, it is evident that the Italian question is destined to try the statesmanship of both nations, and more especially of France. The policy of Great Britain is clear, precise, and straightforward. It is to support by all her moral weight the demand so ably and so temperately made by Sardinia; and to urge by all friendly means the Governments of Austria and France to allow the Italians to do justice to their reasonable hopes, and to rid themselves, peaceably if they can, of the intolerable tyranny of the priestly Government of Rome, and of the other tyrannies almost equally odious.

The alliance of Great Britain with Austria and France has one object, that of preserving intact the independence of the Ottoman empire from the hostile aggression of Russia. But this country has formed no alliance with France or Austria for any other purpose. On all other points of European policy which may from day to day arise England is absolutely free to take her own course. She is trammelled by no contract or stipulation whatsoever to support Austrian domination in Italy. She is and must be no party to any design which France may have over Rome, or over the Pope. Englishmen do not hold the opinion that Russia was, or is, the only foe to the peace and prosperity of the nations. If troubles are preparing in more quarters than one—as the world has but too much reason to fear—Great Britain is quite as free to pursue her own course with respect to them as if the Anglo-French and Austrian alliance against Russia had never taken place. We hope and trust that France will be found on the same side. The Emperor of the French is too sagacious a man to declare himself the enemy of Italian liberty, or to harbour any design, secretly or openly, against the independence of any State in Europe, whether great or small. It would certainly be a singular and somewhat unexpected result of the late Treaty of Peace, and of the pertinacious and zealous efforts of Austria to bring it about, if Russia, now the good friend of England and France, should revenge herself upon Austria, by throwing her weight into the scale in favour of Sardinia and of the Italians. Yet such a result is not impossible. The Russian war commenced on a so-called question of "the Greek and Latin Churches." The question of the Greek Church and of Constantinople has been for the time decided; what if the question of the Latin Church and of Rome should now demand a solution, and that Russia should aid in giving it? There was a period during the Russian war when, if Austria had so-willed it, the difficult question of Italy might have been adjusted on more favourable terms. If she had united her armies to those of Great Britain and France, and aided in wresting the Crimea from Russia, the Allies might have had it in their power to purchase Lombardy and Venice from her (Lombardy and Venice which detest her rule, and will never patiently submit to it), by the cession of provinces that would have been an ample equivalent. If she had assisted in restoring to the Porte the Crimea and the other provinces of which Russia has despoiled it during the last sixty or eighty years, she might, perhaps, have received Moldavia and Wallachia in exchange for her Italian possessions. Thus another fire might have been extinguished. But Austria preferred a more cowardly policy. She would aid the cause by her good words only, and not by her brave deeds; and in the troubles that are preparing we shall not wonder if she find herself the greatest sufferer, and if her old friend Russia shall be found among the number of her opponents. But, whatever may be the complications that arise, we are certain of one fact—that no Government in this country will embark in any project of war for the coercion of the Italians, either by Pope or Kaiser. There is not a British statesman of any party who will dare to commit this nation to any alliance of which the object shall be to perpetuate misrule and foreign domination in any portion of the peninsula. Great Britain—thank Heaven!—can stand alone, and may be the moral, if she is not the physical, arbitress of the destinies of Europe.

THE SANDHURST MEMORIAL.

A MEMORIAL has just been presented to Sandhurst College by Sir George Scovell, its late military Governor. The memorial consists of a round concave shield, of bronzed metal, originally forming part of the cannon taken in the Peninsular campaign. Within a border composed of reeds, and fastened by ribbons, upon which the various battles of "the Duke" are inscribed, are emblematic figures of Wisdom and Valour. The left hand of Valour embraces Wisdom, and the right holds a sheathed sword. Wisdom, with her right hand upholds a small figure of Victory, which rests upon a pillar, decorated with the motto and ribbon of the Garter, inclosing within its circle a portion of the hair of Wellington. Beneath this stands out in bold relief the word which through life formed the guiding principle of the Duke—Duty. On the pedestal upon which the feet of the figures rest an inscription recalls the crowning service of the dead hero.

RETURN OF THE ARMY WORKS CORPS FROM THE CRIMEA.

THE suggestive scene engraved upon the preceding page was sketched by our Artist at the Waterloo Station of the London and South-Western Railway, on Saturday last. It represents a party of the Army Works Corps just returned from the Crimea, by Portsmouth: at which port it is said that all troops coming home are to land; the facilities for their doing so, and the close proximity of the port to London, Aldershot, Chatham, &c., offering remarkable advantages.

The Army Works Corps, it will be recollected, originated in a suggestion made by Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., in an address to his constituents at Coventry. Sir Joseph proposed as a preventive of mismanagement of matters of detail, so much complained of in the conduct of the war, that a number of navies should be sent out to the Crimea, to do the work which they had been accustomed to do, and to keep the troops to fighting. The Government took up the notion, and Sir Joseph, in the spring of last year, received a communication soliciting him to organise a party of navies to make a railway at the seat of war. In October last Sir Joseph had sent out 3000, and in about a month he dispatched another thousand. The latter party left London-bridge on October 20, and the interesting scene of their departure was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for the following week. This body of men was styled the Army Works Corps; and of the last number about 450 consisted of mechanics

and labourers. We have termed the scene of their return a suggestive one from the worn state of their clothing denoting that they had seen rough service in the Crimea. It certainly presents a remarkable contrast with the leave-taking illustration.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

WE regret to state that the condition of the Empress's health continues to be so far from satisfactory as to cause a good deal of uneasiness. No actual danger is anticipated; but it is feared that it will yet be long ere she recovers her strength. There is, we believe, little or no doubt that the ceremony of the christening, with its attendant fêtes, will have to be deferred, her Majesty being little likely to be in a state to bear the fatigue of such an occasion. Some French papers declare that the christening is probably to be performed on the 14th, instead of the 9th, of June; but a report, for which there seems to be a certain foundation, asserts that it is not impossible that the projected journey to Biarritz may take place before, instead of after, this event, in which case the baptism could hardly be held before August.

The grand interest of last week was the representation of the comedy of M. Ponsard at the Odéon, "La Bourgeoise." This was to have been the occasion of the Empress's first appearance in public, but, her Majesty not being strong enough for the fatigue of such an undertaking, the Emperor appeared only, with the King of Wurtemberg and some of the principal personages of his suite, in his own box—though so large was the number of his attendants that six boxes were required to accommodate them. The house was filled to excess, and all that Paris contains of men of position in politics, letters, finance, &c., appeared on the occasion. The whole of the theatre was taken for the three first representations long before this opening one, and a certain number of boxes have been retained up to the 10th. With regard to the piece itself, its merit, which is incontestable, in no way consists in the plot, which is of the slenderest; nor much in the drawing and development of the characters—none of which, with the exception, perhaps, of the heroine, can lay much claim to interest. The beauties of the work lie in the moral lesson it conveys; in the breadth of the style, which, while the expressions often descend to the vulgar and commonplace—a peculiarity purposely adopted in order to give reality, life, and identity to a subject so material—is powerful, concise, and, as often as the circumstances admit, lofty; in the keen and relentless satire, which flagellates the reckless, debasing, and demoralising thirst for gold, which is unquestionably the vice and the curse of the day; in the skill and courage with which the attack is made and carried out; and in the *dénoûment*. The piece was, as may be imagined, enormously applauded, and will make the fortune of the theatre.

The news from the south relative to the health of the Crimean troops landed there, and kept in a sort of quarantine at the Isles of St. Marguerite and Porquerolles, is so satisfactory that it seems very probable there may be no necessity for establishing a separate camp there, as was intended, but that the different regiments may be divided and sent to the various stations where it may be found convenient to place them.

It appears that the question now being agitated respecting the pensions of the high functionaries of State is one productive of extreme embarrassment, the ideas of the Corps Legislatif and those of the Emperor being considerably at variance on the subject: the former desires to be severe; but the well-known liberality of the latter, which the members of the Corps are unwilling to wound, forms a strong check on their deliberations, and it seems likely that their decision may be very difficult to arrive at. It seems that the Senate purposes to wage war against the abuse of adopting false titles, one on which there is at present little or no check.

It is said that the position occupied by Adolphe Adam in the Institute will, almost certainly, be filled by Hector Berlioz. It will probably be long before the place of the late Adolphe Adam in the musical world in Paris will be filled as he filled it. His was not an elevated genius, and his remarkable facility and fecundity—qualities often fatal to their possessor's ascent in the scale of true merit—his pecuniary position, burdened with debts contracted at the period of his managership, his activity and his good-natured readiness, all added to prevent his acquiring real depth of dignity in his art. But he had certain gifts which rendered him eminently useful in the place he held, and which, under other circumstances, might have enabled him to take a more worthy and dignified place. Some of his compositions, the "Châlet" especially, are possessed of considerable grace and melody, and, though we confess we have but little sympathy for the artist who takes his art in the view of a petty trade, we must make due allowance for difficulties of position, and grant what amount of merit really exists.

The Archduke Maximilian of Austria is expected to arrive in Paris on the 18th, where he will be received with the utmost distinction, the Prince Napoleon going to the station to receive and conduct him to the palace. The Duc de Tarente and the Marquis de Cadore are to proceed to Strasbourg, to greet the Imperial visitor, and are to remain attached to his person during his stay.

It appears that the Emperor is resolved to proceed with the most unflinching activity against the manifestations of the rage for speculation which marks the spirit of the day. It is said that on the day previous to the publication of the notice on this head, which excited so much attention in the *Moniteur*, his Majesty had read in an evening paper the *réclame* of the Society of Emigration, and had written on the margin "*poursuivre*" before sending the paper to the Garde des Sceaux. It is even whispered that a Chamberlain of the Court has given his resignation in consequence of the position he thus holds being incompatible with certain financial arrangements, and that a project exists for the introduction of a law declaring that no members of the great bodies of the State can enter into any commercial enterprise or speculation whatever. The theatres have little now that is of any interest, though the coldness of the season has made them more frequented than they commonly are at this season of the year. It seems that the severity of the temperature, which has only relaxed within a few days, has greatly affected the vines. The banks of the Rhone have shown ice within a fortnight.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The uneasiness of the Court of Rome with respect to the intentions of France and England on the much-mooted question of Italian governments, or rather misgovernments, is said to have been greatly soothed by a communication from the Emperor of Austria to the Pope, in which his Apostolic Majesty assures his Holiness that there is not the slightest cause for alarm in the propositions put forth in the Conference at Paris, as he (the Emperor of Austria) is resolved to defend the interests and independence of the Church; and that, moreover, he is already perfectly *d'accord* upon the subject with the Emperor Napoleon. In spite of this assurance, however, the Austrian Government is very ill at ease as to the state of Italy. The latest news from Vienna is that an attempt is making to get the Germanic Diet to consider all its dependencies—Hungary, Galicia, and Lombardy—entitled to the protection of the Confederation. The prevailing impression is that the effort will be unsuccessful from the opposition of Prussia and the smaller Liberal States.

News from Sardinia still continues to excite the deepest interest. On the 16th inst. the Senate met for the purpose of discussing the motion of the Senator Massimo d'Azeglio approving the foreign policy of Ministers. At the opening of the sitting M. d'Azeglio proposed the following motion:—

The Senate, convinced of the happy consequences which may be produced by the Treaty of Peace, both for civilisation in general and for the re-establishment of order and tranquillity in the Italian peninsula, and recognising the honourable part which the policy of the Government and the conduct of the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries has had in these happy results, expresses its entire satisfaction.

In a short speech in support of his motion, M. d'Azeglio said it was a decided progress of civilisation and of the Italian question, that it had been acknowledged that Italy suffered unjustly, and that the governed had also rights which had been recognised in a European Congress. Count Cavour, in reply to M. d'Azeglio, said the Plenipotentiaries were obliged to confine themselves to possible objects, and especially to putting an end to the Austrian invasion, for which purpose the means proposed were the only ones that would have been accepted by the Allies. Therefore a more extended project for general secularisation would not have been taken into consideration. M. d'Azeglio's motion having been put to the vote was carried unanimously.

The Duc de Grammont, the French Minister at Turin, has caused the *Gazzetta del Alpi*, a provincial journal of Sardinia, to be prosecuted for certain criticisms on the Treaty of Peace. The *gérant* of the journal has been sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment and 200*fr.* fine.

AMERICA.

The Royal mail steam-ship *Africa*, which left New York on the 30th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Monday last. In the House of Representatives Mr. Quitman had advocated the repeal of the Neutrality Laws, which he considered a violation of the constitution and a stigma on American intelligence. He said, "Mexico is in a state of dissolution, divided into factions, and lingering out a miserable existence by selling her territory to this country. In Central America there have been a series of revolutions for years. Cuba, the last remnant of the gigantic despotism of Spain, is necessary for the protection of our commerce and for the national repose and security. The law of nations depends upon circumstances. Their foundation is reason, right, and justice. We have not our own connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and that man is guilty of moral treason who halts about the means of seizing the Isthmus. It must be taken, even at the expense of a war. It is manifest destiny, as well as a national necessity."

Messrs. Hammocks, Hooks, and Kingsley, charged with setting on foot at New York a hostile expedition to co-operate with General Walker in Nicaragua, had been discharged by the United States' Commissioner, as he did not consider the testimony sufficient to warrant their detention.

Further disturbances, attended with fatal consequences to some of the authorities, had again occurred in Kansas.

The *Aspinwall Courier* of the 17th ult. describes a terrible massacre by the natives of the Isthmus, on the night of the 15th, at Panama, whereby some twenty or thirty passengers on their way to California were killed and between thirty and forty were badly wounded. The quarrel originated in a dispute about one dime between an intoxicated passenger and a native respecting payment for a piece of water-melon. It appears that the native, being much exasperated by the conduct of the passenger, drew a knife, on seeing which the passenger fired and wounded him. The natives then mustered in strong force, and commenced a terrible assault upon the passengers, among whom were several women and children. When the survivors were attempting to escape on board a steamer in the harbour the natives formed a guard on the beach, and stripped men, women, and children. They also ransacked the offices of the Panama Railroad Company, and those of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, carrying off everything of value.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—DEFEAT OF GENERAL WALKER.

Another desperate battle has been fought between the Costa Rican troops and the Filibuster troops, under General Walker. It seems that the Costa Ricans, some three thousand strong, had taken possession of Rivas, one of the principal towns of Nicaragua, and that on the 7th of April General Walker, at the head of about six hundred Americans, endeavoured to dislodge them. The fight lasted some seventeen hours, at the end of which time Walker was compelled to retire, it is said, for ammunition. The New York papers publish a very long account of the engagement, given by *El Nicaraguense*, Walker's organ, and according to that paper it would appear that the Nicaraguan arms had achieved a great victory. But this is undoubtedly a partial view. A newspaper correspondent from the seat of war tells a very different story. The number of Costa Ricans killed (given by the *Nicaraguense* at 600) is considerably reduced; while the number of Americans killed is increased to 150. It is admitted, moreover, on all sides that the Costa Ricans remained in possession of the field. According to the latest accounts they were at Virgin Bay, and even threatening Granada. The transit, too, was in their hands, and a number of recruits for Walker, who left New York in the *Orizaba*, had been compelled to return.

All accounts represent that the American residents in Nicaragua were in imminent danger of their lives. President Mora, of Costa Rica, had issued a decree declaring that foreign prisoners, taken with arms, should be punished with death. This threat had already been put into execution, and the men who were captured in the affair at which Schlessinger commanded have been barbarously massacred.

Perhaps the most serious part of the intelligence from Central America is the report that the Costa Ricans, in their attack upon Virgin Bay, murdered indiscriminately a number of American citizens, who were unarmed, and who had never borne arms in Walker's government. Most of them were, or had been, employed on the transit route, but they fell victims to the war-cry of the Costa Ricans—"Death to all Americans in Central America." It was hoped by the Filibusters that after this the United States' Government would and itself compelled to act against Costa Rica. Colonel Wheeler had addressed to Gen. Mora, President of the Republic of Costa Rica and General of its Army, a note relative to these transactions, in which we read:—"In the name of the people of the United States, and of the Government thereof, I protest against such infamous conduct; and be assured, Sir, that the Government of the United States, aided as you may be by insidious and powerful allies, will inquire into such acts of lawless violence, and, if unexplained and unatoned for, will take decided measures to protect the lives of our citizens and vindicate the honour of the nation."

The *New York Herald* alleges that the British Government has supplied that of Costa Rica with 2000 stand of arms; and its special correspondent transmits the following correspondence as having been taken from a courier dispatched from the British mail-steam to the Costa Rican Government, and subsequently handed over to the American Minister at Granada, who dispatched the same to the Government of the United States.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FIVE regiments in the Crimea have received orders to hold them selves in readiness to go direct to Canada. They are the 9th, 17th, 30th, 62nd, and 63rd Regiments. Several of these were serving in the Mediterranean previously to coming eastward. It is understood that Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Eyre is to go in command of this force.

VARIOUS projectile proofs which have been carried on for some weeks past at Shoeburyness, under the direction of the Colonel-Superintendent of Royal gun-factories at Woolwich Arsenal, have drawn to a close. They consisted of experimental trials with rifled shot of a somewhat novel description. Shells capable of containing considerable charges of powder were fired from six-pound field-guns; rifled with many grooves to receive the projections on the surface of the shells. The experiments, as far as they extended, have been pronounced successful, and were tried with charges varying from 1 lb. to 1½ lb.; and with 10 degrees elevation shells equal in weight to two ordinary shot were thrown to a distance of 2800 yards; some of them reached an ultimate range of 3400 yards.

GOVERNMENT having decided on establishing large bodies of troops in different parts of the country, the neighbourhood of Barn Cliff, near Hamble, in Hants, has been selected as an extensive military dépôt, to which a large hospital is to be attached. It is the foundation-stone of this hospital that her Majesty is about to lay. A large wooden amphitheatre has been erected over the spot where the ceremony is to take place, with seats for 1500 persons, who will be admitted by tickets. Her Majesty will receive the address of the Southampton Corporation on the jetty, as the jurisdiction of the Mayor of that town as Port Admiral is limited to the Southampton Water, and does not extend inland. The Recorder of the town, and the Attorney-General, who represents it in Parliament, will accompany the Corporation to present the address to her Majesty. The bed of Southampton Water will be deepened near the jetty, to allow ships to land troops and stores near the military hospital and dépôt. All the arrangements of the Southampton Corporation are making for Monday next, the day which, after many variations, has been appointed for the laying of the stone by the Queen.

MR. THACKERAY ON AMERICA.—Previously to his departure from America Mr. Thackeray was entertained at dinner by the New York Society of the Sons of St. George and Merry England. In replying to the toast of his health, he said:—"It was in consequence of the existence of two young ladies in my own country (God bless them!) that I ever came into this country. I thank God that in coming here I have found some of the kindest of friends, some of the best company, some of the noblest and most honest people that I ever saw in any country in Christendom."

A few days ago the first regiment of the Grenadiers of the Guard at Courbevoie, mustered in full uniform to hear from their Colonel, M. de Breteville, the official announcement of the honour conferred upon the regiment by the Emperor inscribing the Imperial Prince on its register as *enfant de troupe*.

THOUGHTS IN THOROUGHFARES.

It is unfortunate when Whit-Monday is turned into a wet Monday, for it is, perhaps, the most general holiday that the working classes of London are able to obtain. It is a day for the opening of many an elysium in the outskirts, where tea and talent, both of a fair average quality, may be enjoyed at very moderate prices. Monday last was not favourable to *al fresco* entertainments, and many a suburban fairyland was converted into a swamp by the incessant rain of a thorough wet evening. In vain were sundry "great contortionists" advertised to assume "incredible positions," for there was no encouragement to visit a tea-garden for the purpose of seeing a fellow-creature tie himself into a knot, or toss his children about in the air. A walking philosopher perusing the placards on the walls of the thoroughfares will deplore the taste of the public, which seems still to patronise those contortions of limb which appear to involve the greatest hazard to life, and finds a pleasing excitement in feats of danger. One might have hoped that the morbid appetite was long ago extinguished, for the satisfaction of which a Frenchman used to walk into a hot oven, and swallow poison, to the delight of a British audience, who once hissed him off the stage because he declined to take the deadly dose when he happened to have forgotten to supply himself with the antidote. The feeling is unhappily not extinct which applauded the unfortunate individual who destroyed his own life at Waterloo-bridge by hanging himself for the amusement of the spectators, and which drew together at Vauxhall Gardens a large assembly to see a balloon ascent, the great attraction of which was the probability of the fatal result that actually happened. A thoughtful frequenter of the thoroughfares will find some light food for his philosophy in the contemplation of the stock-in-trade of the Italian image-boys. He may read the signs of the times in remarking the celebrities that are carried about the streets in all the dignity of a plaster-of-Paris popularity. The material is appropriate to the subject; for popularity and plaster of Paris are equally fragile, equally liable to be damaged by dirt accidentally, or wilfully cast upon them, and equally subject to be superseded by the novelty which the public fancy demands. Loyalty seems to be the only permanent feeling that plaster of Paris is capable of embodying; for, with the exception of the busts of the Queen and Prince Albert, which keep their position on the head of every image-boy, the objects which form his stock are being constantly changed. Our ally the Emperor of the French, and his Empress, are apparently beginning to assume all the stability of a plaster-of-Paris institution. The wisdom with which Louis Napoleon has hitherto ruled renders it improbable that Paris or its plaster will be exposed to any rude shocks; and it is to be hoped and expected that both may permanently bear the Imperial impress they have received. A short time ago the heroes of the war supplied a large portion of the popular imagery; but with the return of peace the Italian boys have fallen back on literary celebrities; and Shakespeare reappears on the boards. Once more we are invited to purchase the head of "Signor Milton," or a proposal is made to throw him in cheap, to complete a pair with "Signor Shakespere," whose *bella testa* is recommended on account of its baldness, as an effective companion to *l'altero signore*, the other gentleman with the profusion of curls.

A somewhat striking announcement met or rather saluted the eye of the pedestrian in the public thoroughfares on Tuesday last, in the shape of a newspaper posting-bill headed "Most Important," and containing in large letters the words "Discontinuance of the Sunday playing of the bands by order of Lord Palmerston." This took most people by surprise, for the experiment was supposed to have been perfectly successful, and, as far as related to the number and good order of those who had repaired to the parks to hear the music, success has certainly been achieved. The new practice is, however, to be abandoned, at least for the present, in obedience to the alleged wishes of the country, which do not seem to be in accordance with the wishes of the town. The subject will, no doubt, be discussed in the Legislature, and, if the feeling of the public is really opposed to Sunday music, the seekers of Sunday recreation must endeavour to find it without the accompaniment of a military band. It is tolerably certain that nature will continue her attractive operations as usual, and the Sunday visitors to public gardens may be sure that, whatever may be the case with the trumpet or the trombone, the rose will not "cease to blow" nor will the birds cease to sing. It is fair to respect the conscientious scruples, however mistaken they may be, of those who object to Sunday music as a sin. It is, however, desirable to guard against the influence of cant, and it is to be feared that in the present days of demonstrative piety there are certain sorts of people, like certain sorts of news, which seem almost "too good to be true."

Talking of the assumed appearances of piety leads one naturally to think of those persons whom one may observe sneaking about the thoroughfares, peeping in at back-doors, and hanging about area steps, with religious tracts in their hands. If one sees a sinister-looking individual engaged in an undertone conversation with a servant girl who looks guiltily and uneasily about her as she stands at the half-open gate, it is probable that the party with whom she is occupied will have a commodious basket in one hand and a bundle of religious tracts in the other. The tracts are to blind the eyes of the public, who are influenced by appearances in bestowing their charity as well as in other matters, and the basket is to carry away the "kitchen stuff"—a title which seems to include everything that a marine-store dealer will purchase. The folly of relying on the outward semblances of piety is receiving constant illustrations in our criminal courts; and it is only within a few days that a "serious" individual has been charged with stealing a pork-pie, after having ordered and paid for his breakfast at a coffee-shop. An attempt was made on his behalf to get a private interview with the magistrate, which was of course refused, and other measures were taken to try and hush up the affair, which was described by a friend of the party as an "eccentricity of a very good and pious, although a little enthusiastic, man." An "enthusiasm" in favour of pork-pies must be all very well, if unaccompanied by the "eccentricity" of taking them without paying for them. It is hardly fair to the really religious portion of the public to talk of the "piety" of the accused, and until he is acquitted by a jury of a charge—to which, by the way, an offer was made that he should plead guilty if the case could be disposed of summarily—it would be as well to distinguish the quality he is said to possess by the term of "pork piety." Another "serious" culprit was, it seems, brought up at Guildhall for having robbed a chapel of some hymn-books, and was complimented by the Bench on his presumed horror of Sunday music; for the Alderman who inspected his memorandum-book is reported to have said, "There is one mitigatory circumstance in your case: you were not, as far as appears from this book, at any of the parks where the bands were playing." It used to be considered that hypocrisy was an aggravation of guilt; but this theory seems, in some cases, to be reversed, and a thief who pretends to be a saint may be looked upon more leniently when he is found to be a sinner. When this fact comes to be generally known we shall be having half the thieves in London walking about with sermons or tracts in their pockets, and perhaps carrying memorandum-books full of notes on the iniquities of Sunday music, and other Sabbatarian sentiments. Religion has often been made a cloak; but, judging from recent instances, it appears to be used rather extensively as a wrap-rascal. It is, however, a garb that, when very ostentatiously displayed, may be suggestive of the propriety of buttoning up one's pockets to a person so liable to abstraction as

A WALKING PHILOSOPHER.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

HENRY CLUTTERBUCK, ESQ., M.D.

THIS eminent physician—the "father," as he has been termed, "of the London faculty"—died in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on the 23rd ult., at the advanced age of ninety-one. He belonged to a family long settled in Cornwall: his grandfather, Thomas Clutterbuck, having been Commander in the Scilly Isles early in the last century. His father, Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq., of Marazion, in Cornwall, had four sons, viz., 1, Thomas, Recorder of Truro; 2, Charles Caspar, of North Cadbury, Somersetshire; 3, Dr. Clutterbuck; and 4, Christopher, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. The third son, the subject of this notice, Dr. Clutterbuck, received his education in the west of England; and settled at an early age in the metropolis, where he raised himself to distinction in the practice of medicine, and in the office of Lecturer at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

To the personal claims derived from professional reputation Dr. Clutterbuck added the adventurous lustre of high and ancient lineage. By the intermarriage of his family with some of the oldest houses of England—those of Scrope, Portman, Wyndham, Howard, Fitzalan, Mowbray, De Molines, &c.—he was fifteenth in direct descent from Thomas Plantagenet de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, eldest son of Edward I., by Margaret, eldest daughter of Philip the Bold, King of France, thirteenth in descent from Charlemagne.

J. B. F. BLACKETT, ESQ.

JOHN BURGONE FENWICK BLACKETT, Esq., of Wylam, in the county of Northumberland, recently M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, was the elder son of the late Christopher Blackett, Esq., of Wylam, a Captain in the 18th Hussars, and M.P. for South Northumberland, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Montagu Burgoyne, Esq., and granddaughter of Sir Roger Burgoyne, Bart. Mr. John Burgoyne Fenwick Blackett was born in 1821. He received his early education at Harrow, whence he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford. In 1841 he took his degree as a second class in classics, and in the following year was elected to a Fellowship at Merton. He did not, however, remain long in residence, but came to London, where he studied for the bar, and was a contributor to some of the periodicals. He was, at the last general election, returned by a large majority for Newcastle-on-Tyne; and in the House of Commons he amply sustained the expectations of his friends, and rose in the estimation of his constituents. As a member he was regular and punctual in his attendance, and was a frequent speaker, strongly advocating an extension of Parliamentary reform, of the electoral franchise, and of national education; he also supported the ballot, and refused to pledge himself to vote for the withdrawal of the Maynooth grant. He gave high promise of a brilliant career, when, about twelve months since, a paralytic attack prostrated him, obliged him to resign his seat in Parliament, and, eventually, to the deep regret of all who knew him, caused his death, which occurred on the 25th ult., at Villeneuve-le-Roi, a small town in the department of the Yonne, Champagne, France. Mr. Blackett was in his 35th year, and was unmarried; he is succeeded in the representation of the ancient family of the Blacketts of Wylam, by his only brother, Edward Algernon Blackett, Esq., R.N., who married, the 25th May, 1852, Lucy, daughter of the Rev. T. Minchin.

C. J. W. DEANS DUNDAS, ESQ.

CHARLES JAMES WHITLEY DEANS DUNDAS, Esq., late of the Coldstream Guards, and M.P. for the Flint district in 1838, was the elder son of Vice-Admiral Sir James Whitley Deans Dundas, of Barton Court, Berks and Aston Hall, Flintshire, recently Commander-in-Chief of the British naval forces in the Black Sea, by his first wife (his first cousin), Janet, only daughter of the late Charles Dundas, Lord Amesbury. Mr. Charles James Whitley Deans Dundas, the subject of this notice, was born the 15th Jan., 1811, and married, the 20th of March, 1837, his cousin, Janet Lindsay, daughter of John Jardine, Esq., and granddaughter of Bruce the Abyssinian Traveller, by which lady (who survives him) he has had a son, Charles Amesbury, now in his eleventh year. Mr. Dundas in politics was a strenuous supporter of Whig principles. His death, which is very generally lamented, occurred recently, after a few days' illness.

EARL DIGBY.

THE Right Hon. Edward Digby, D.C.L., Earl Digby, Viscount Coleshill, and Baron Digby in the Peerage of England, Baron Digby of Geashill, in the King's County, in the Peerage of Ireland, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Dorset and the town of Poole, and Colonel of the Dorsetshire Militia, died on the 12th inst. He was the eldest son of Henry, the seventh Irish Baron, and first Earl, Viscount, and Baron of the English creation, by his second wife, Mary, daughter and heiress of John Knowler, Esq., of Canterbury. He was born the 6th of January, 1773, and succeeded his father as second Earl, the 25th of September, 1793. He was never married, and, as his two brothers, the only other male heirs of his father, are also deceased unmarried, the Earldom and other English titles become extinct, while the Irish Barony of Digby of Geashill passes to his Lordship's cousin, Edward St. Vincent Digby, Esq., of Minterne House, Dorsetshire, eldest son of the late Admiral Sir Henry Digby, G.C.B., and great-great-grandson of William, the fifth Baron Digby. Edward St. Vincent Digby, now Lord Digby, married the 27th of June, 1837, Theresa, eldest daughter of the present Earl of Ilchester, and has issue three sons and three daughters.

THE REV. A. I. SUCKLING.

THE Rev. Alfred Inigo Suckling, LL.B., of Woodton Hall, county of Norfolk, Rector of Barham, Suffolk, was the only son of Alexander Fox, Esq., by his wife, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Robert Suckling, Esq. He was born the 31st Jan., 1796, and, succeeding his maternal uncle, Lieut. Maurice William Suckling, in 1820, assumed the surname and arms of Suckling only. The Rev. gentleman, who was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, married, the 31st Jan., 1816, Lucy Clementina, eldest daughter of Samuel Clarke, Esq., and has had issue four sons and six daughters. He died at St. Heliers, Jersey, on the 3rd inst. The family of Suckling, which the Rev. Mr. Suckling represented, was both ancient and distinguished, and was seated so far back as 1348 at Woodton, Norfolk. He also represented the old and knightly house of Shelton. The Rev. Dr. Maurice Suckling, the son of Robert Suckling, and his wife, Sarah Shelton, was the maternal grandfather of the great Lord Nelson, whose mother was born in the Rectory-house at Barham. The Rev. Mr. Suckling, the subject of this notice, was descended from Robert, the elder brother of this Maurice, and counted among his ancestors many Royal and noble names. He was also descended from the famous architect Inigo Jones, whose granddaughter, Susannah Webb, married Captain Robert Suckling, who served at Minden. Sir John Suckling, the poet, was of this family, and also Nelson's brave uncle, Captain Maurice Suckling. The Rev. Mr. Suckling, just deceased, published an excellent and well-illustrated history of Suffolk; and his collections for illustrating the county of Essex have been given by Mr. Weale in his "Quarterly Papers on Architecture."

SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, BART.

SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, Bart., of Preston, co. Haddington, the able and distinguished Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, was served heir male in general to Sir Robert Hamilton, of Preston, Bart., and was the third Baronet in possession, and eighth *de jure*. He was born in Glasgow, and was educated at Oxford, where he obtained first-class honours. He was admitted a member of the Scottish Bar in 1813, and was the author of several articles in the *Edinburgh Review*. He married, in 1829, his cousin, Janet, daughter of the late Hubert Marshall, Esq., and had issue three sons and a daughter. Sir William died on the 6th inst., at 16, Great George-street, Edinburgh. He is succeeded in the Baronetcy by his eldest son, William, who was born in 1830. The family of Hamilton, which Sir William represented, sprang from Sir Gilbert de Hameldon, founder of the house of Hamilton in Scotland. The first Baronet, a staunch Cavalier, obtained his patent of creation the 5th Nov., 1673.

COUNTRY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13, 1856.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level.	Thermometer.		Rain in Inches.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Rain in Inches.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Amount of Rain (0-10)		Mean amount of Cloud (0-10)
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.			Wet Bulb.	Evapo-ration.		In the Night.	In the Day.	
May 7	29.413	50.2	37.8	43.5	0.000	39.8	38.7	8	6	9.0	9.0
" 8	29.832	48.3	38.2	43.1	0.010	41.9	40.4	8	10	6.2	6.2
" 9	30.104	54.8	40.7	45.2	0.000	42.3	43.1	9	7	4.1	4.1
" 10	29.973	62.8	40.0	48.6	0.000	45.4	46.5	8	7	3.5	3.5
" 11	29.803	68.0	39.9	50.3	0.000	46.7	48.7	9	7	5.2	5.2
" 12	29.632	62.5	45.0	51.5	0.100	49.2	49.0	8	8	9.5	9.5
" 13	29.509	50.8	48.1	48.1	0.620	48.7	47.3	9	7	10.0	10.0
Mean	29.752	56.8	41.1	47.2	0.730	44.9	44.9	8.4	7.4	6.8	6.8

The range of temperature during the week was 30.2°.

The Weather.—Fine, except on the 8th—showery; 12th, from 4 p.m. rain; and 13th, which was very rainy from 1 p.m.

The direction of the wind was—on 7th, N.E., became N.N.E. at 7½ p.m., N. at 9½ p.m.; N.N.E. at 6½ a.m. on the 8th, N. at 4 p.m., N.E. at 6½ p.m., N. at 10 p.m.; N.N.E. at 6 a.m. on the 9th, in which quarter it remained till 7½ p.m. on the 12th, becoming N.N.E. at 9½ p.m.; E.N.E. at 11½ a.m. on the 13th, sweeping through E. to S. at 1½ p.m., became S.S.W. at 1 p.m., S.W. at 3½ p.m., W.S.W. at 4½ p.m., S.W. at 7½ p.m., W.S.S. at 8 p.m., and S.W. at 9½ p.m.

Gales occurred on the 7th and 8th; a solar halo occurred on the 8th.

On the 9th the wild hyacinth came into flower; on the 10th the snowy mesplus and bird cherry in flower; 12th, orchis morio in flower.

ANGLO-FRENCH FREE-TRADE ASSOCIATION.—The *Staffordshire Advertiser* inserts a letter from Mr. John McGregor, M.P., who took a prominent part in the recent demonstration in the Potteries in favour of Free-trade with France, in which he says:—"I have had a long interview with the Emperor on the subject of freedom of trade; also with the first Minister of State and the Minister of Commerce, all favourable; and important measures will soon be taken. Yesterday we settled that all prohibitions should be abolished; nevertheless, persevere, and we will succeed."

LONGFORD ELECTION.—Mr. George Hughes, ex-Solicitor-General was returned on Wednesday without opposition, in the room of Mr. Fox, deceased.

SEVERN VALLEY RAILWAY.—MEETING AT STOURPORT.—On the 6th inst. a numerous and influential public meeting was held in the Townhall, Stourport, for the purpose of hearing explanations from Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., as to the present position of the Severn Valley Railway. Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart., M.P., who was called to the chair, reminded the gentlemen present that the town of Stourport owed its importance to the river and canal, formerly great arteries of commerce, but which were now superseded by railways. If, therefore, the present opportunity of completing the Severn Valley Railway were lost, the town would be unable to compete with other more favoured localities (Hear, hear). Sir S. M. Peto then detailed the reasons which had induced him to take so active a part in the endeavour to resuscitate the Severn Valley Railway, and to take charge of the undertaking. The first thing he felt he ought to do was to ascertain whether the line, when constructed, would pay a fair dividend to those connected with it. A great deal of unnecessary work had been set down in the original plans, involving of course a greater expenditure than was really required. He, therefore, persuaded his colleagues to go to Parliament for powers of deviation and alteration. They did so, and the result was that the line could now be constructed at a cost of £15,000 per mile. Another great consideration for them was, that the line would include more than an average population as compared with other lines in the country, and he then enumerated the towns and districts through which it would pass. He found they would require 7500 additional shares to be taken, and he, therefore, made up his mind at once to come down to the locality, and see what he could do among his friends along the line (Great cheering). He did not believe his London friends would do much until they saw that shares were being taken up in the locality. With respect to the subscription for shares, he would not allow any person to pay any money till the whole 7500 shares were subscribed for. If that could not be done, then they would break up the company, and pay every one his due. In conclusion, Sir Samuel urged upon the landowners on the line the great benefit they would derive from its completion; and he quoted one of the East Suffolk lines, showing that the landowners and farmers in its locality had contributed 10-12ths of its entirety. Resolutions were passed in favour of the proposed undertaking, and, altogether, the meeting seemed very hearty and unanimous.

THE MINERS' STRIKE IN SCOTLAND.—This contest still continues, and day by day the sufferings of the men and their families become more extreme. On Monday all the colliers at New Mains went in at the reduced rate, but the ironstone-miners still remain out. Indeed it is well known that a vast body of the workmen would be only too ready to go to work at 4s. per day, but they are deterred by intimidation. Considering that between 30,000 and 40,000 men are idle, and meeting daily to discuss their grievances, their conduct, on the whole, has been very orderly, a very small number only having been apprehended for intimidation. But it is needless to say that the mining districts are in a most uneasy state, and timid people at least are enduring the deepest anxiety by reason of their fears for an outbreak. In the mean time every precaution has been taken to repress or meet any attempt at disturbance.

A SEA MONSTER.—Two men walking towards the New Quay at Lancaster, the other day, descried an unusual object lying in the river, apparently left by the tide. On examination it turned out to be a specimen of the "devil fish." It weighed two cwt., and from the head projected two horns a foot long. It was armed with formidable mouth teeth, similar to those of a shark. On opening it a large codfish was taken from the stomach.

A GIPSY WEDDING.—Considerable interest was excited in Bilston on Wednesday by the marriage of two of this singular people. The bride and bridegroom were distantly related to each other, and claimed descent from the gipsy royal family. The bride's family has been encamped in the neighbourhood of Bilston for some years. Both the parties are possessed of considerable wealth, and have gained respect by their quiet and regular conduct. The Church of St. Leonard was crowded by spectators, and the marriage service was celebrated by the Rev. H. S. Fletcher, assisted by the Rev. R. J. Heafeld. During the afternoon many of the most respectable inhabitants visited the camp, among which were the officiating clergymen at the wedding, and party; all were received with politeness and attention, and wine in abundance was offered to the principal guests. Many were the congratulations the young gipsy couple received.—*Birmingham Journal*.

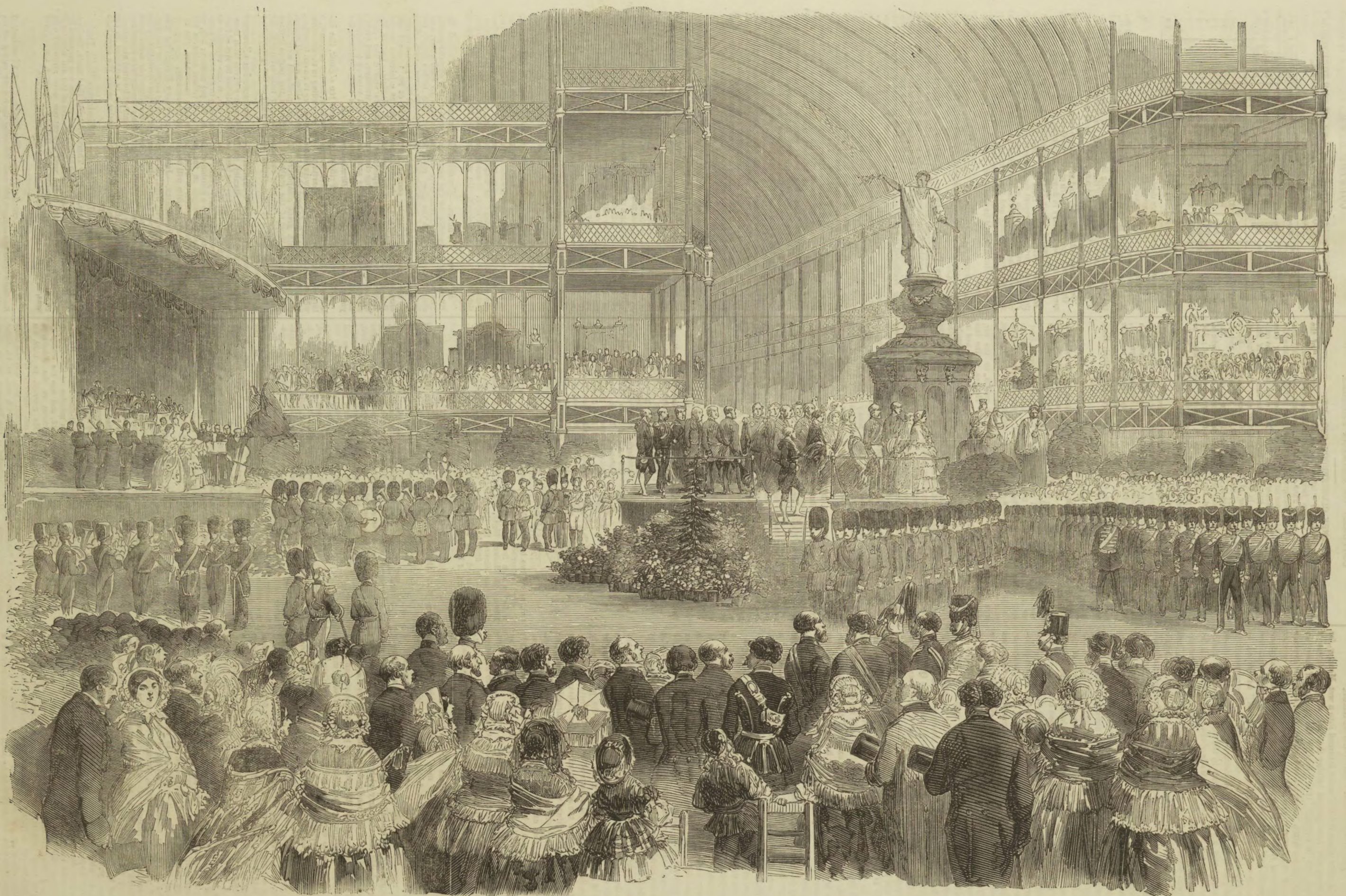
A SINGING MOUSE.—On Friday night, about ten o'clock, the inmates of a house in Portferry were surprised to hear, as they supposed, a bird singing in an adjoining apartment. On proceeding in the direction whence the sounds came, they were astonished to see in an old birdcage, in which a bird had been kept about twelve months since, a small mouse, singing away with great composure. The notes produced were somewhat similar to those of the redbreast. Although the parties entered with a candle, the little songster continued its song uninterruptedly for a considerable length of time, gazing all the while on the spectators.—*Newry Examiner*.

THE IRISH POOR-LAW COMMISSION.—A compensation allowance has been granted to Mr. W. Stanley, the late Secretary to the Irish Poor-law Commission, the office having been recently abolished by Act of Parliament. Mr. Stanley has been in the public service, in one capacity or another, for upwards of forty years, and, according to the scale of compensation, he is to receive a pension of £833 6s. 8d. per annum; but, as this allowance is to be merged in the salary of a vacant office in the Inland Revenue Department, to which he has been nominated, the retired allowance granted to him will be saved to the country.

THE RAILWAY FORGERIES.—James Montgomery Knighting was brought up to Dublin, last week, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, for the purpose of having preferred against him a series of charges in relation to the forgeries of railway shares; transfers. There were altogether eight fresh charges of forgeries; and, a number of witnesses having been examined for the prosecution, the prisoner was fully committed for trial at the next commission on the eighth charge proved, and which, in addition to the charges already brought under the public notice, make the aggregate amount of forgeries £14,170.

WELL-FLOWERING.—The Flowering of Tissington Wells, Derbyshire, took place, as usual, on Holy Thursday, when the Curate, the Rev. W. Gladstone, read prayers, and an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. — Dampier, of Leek, from the 10th verse of the 4th chapter of Ephesians. The colours of the well decorations were arranged with excellent taste. By the liberality of Sir Henry Fitzherbert, Bart., there was, as usual, a most bountiful repast provided for visitors.

PAYING OFF A NATIONAL DEBT.—The Dutch First Chamber of the Netherlands was engaged last week discussing the bill for paying off ten millions of the national debt. M. Cremers objected to it on the ground that that sum might be better employed in public works, to which the Minister of Finance replied that the income of the State was in such a flourishing condition that it could both diminish the national burdens and encourage public works. No further opposition being made, the bill was unanimously passed.



INAUGURATION OF THE PEACE TROPHY AND THE SCUTARI MONUMENT, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE PEACE FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE imposing ceremony of the inauguration of the Peace Trophy and the Scutari Monument, designed by Baron Marochetti, and appropriately erected in the Crystal Palace, took place on Friday, the 9th inst., in the presence of her Majesty. We gave a brief notice of the proceedings in part of our impression last week, and are now enabled to give a full report of what took place.

The time fixed for the arrival of the numerous spectators being eleven o'clock, from an early hour in the morning thousands of carriages, filled with gaily-dressed ladies and officers in uniform, thronged the whole line of road from town to Norwood; and before one o'clock every available spot commanding a view of the centre transept was crowded with spectators, most of whom were ladies. The centre transept had undergone many important alterations for the purpose of accommodating an increased number of visitors for this occasion. The orchestra was removed from the south end of the centre transept to the north side, immediately behind the Royal dais, where a permanent building, constructed upon acoustic principles, was substituted for the open platform, in use for the band at the other end of the transept. The whole of the floor was covered with red cloth and striped red and yellow druggut. A special gallery to the left of the dais was set apart for the Queen's household. At the south end of the transept special galleries were also set apart for the foreign Ministers and the Houses of Lords and Commons and their ladies. The open space to the right of the Queen was reserved for her Majesty's Ministers, and that to the left for the Crimean officers, who attended in uniform. The whole space under the south side of the entire transept was occupied by the visitors, who also crowded the various staircases leading to the galleries, and every available position, however small, from which even a passing glimpse of what was going forward could be obtained. The upper galleries were also placed at the disposal of the visitors, who, however, notwithstanding the excessive crowding below, evinced no disposition to avail themselves of the accommodation. The whole of the north end of the building, behind the screen concealing the Peace Trophy, was reserved exclusively for her Majesty's use while she was in the building. The Scutari Monument is erected in the nave, on the south side of the great transept, at the base of which, before the screen, stands Baron Marochetti's equestrian statue of Richard Cœur de Lion. The Peace Trophy stands immediately under the nave to the north, at the base of which, also before the screen, is placed the equestrian statue of the Queen, by the same artist.

The majority of the spectators having taken their places before twelve o'clock, there remained a painfully long interval of three hours and a half to be disposed of before the ceremony took place. The ennui and dissatisfaction usually evinced upon occasions of such protracted delays, was not so apparent on this occasion as might have been expected, for when the people were tired of contemplating each other, an occupation which evidently afforded amusement for at least a couple of hours, the constant arrival of detachments of Crimean soldiers, who formed in line round the dais, and above all the magnificent performances of the Crystal Palace band, tended to keep up the excitement, and render everybody good-humoured. The bands of the Coldstream Guards and of the Royal Artillery also performed various selections from the operas during the morning.

Punctually at the time appointed—namely, at half-past three—the Royal party, comprising her Majesty, the Duchess of Kent, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the junior members of the Royal family, the Duke of Wellington, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Spencer, General Grey, General Phillips, and Sir G. Wetherall, arrived at the Palace; and, entering by the north transept, passed to the dais, where they took their seats amidst enthusiastic cheers, which were gracefully acknowledged by her Majesty. As the Royal party took their seats on the dais the combined bands of the Crystal Palace, the Coldstream Guards, and the Royal Artillery struck up the National Anthem, the whole of the spectators rising and cheering at the same time. At the conclusion of the National Anthem the quartet from M. Costa's oratorio of "Eli":—"We bless you in the name of the Lord; hear them, Lord, in the day of trouble; God of Jacob, do Thou defend them; O preserve them, and keep them in peace; let them be blessed upon the earth,"—was sung by Madame Rudersdorff, Mr. and Mrs. Lockey, and Mr. Thomas, with admirable effect. At the conclusion of the quartet the band played the "Marche Funèbre" from the "Sinfonia Eroica" of Beethoven, at the second part of which the business of the day commenced; the veil on the south side of the transept being lowered, the model of the "Scutari Monument" made in imitation of granite, with four weeping figures of angels at each corner, was discovered.

The following words, by Mr. H. F. Chorley, were then sung to a "Russian air" by the vocalists in an orchestra which had been constructed for the occasion near the dais:—

First Verse.

Solo.—Madame Rudersdorff.

God, the all terrible! King, who ordainest
Great winds Thy clarions, the lightnings Thy sword;
Show forth Thy pity on high where Thou reignest:
Give to us peace in our time, O Lord!

Second Verse.

Quartet.—Madame Rudersdorff, Mr. and Mrs. Lockey, and Mr. Thomas.

God, the all merciful! Earth hath forsaken
Thy ways of blessedness, alighted Thy word;
Bid not Thy wrath in its terrors awaken:
Give to us peace in our time, O Lord!

Third Verse.

Solo.—Madame Rudersdorff.

So shall Thy children, in thankful devotion,
Laud Him who saved them from peril abhor'd,
Singing in chorus from ocean to ocean,
"Peace to the nations, and praise to the Lord!"

The hymn being concluded, the various bands played the march and chorus from Handel's oratorio of "Judas Maccabeus," "See the Conquering Hero Comes," during the performance of which the veil before the Peace Trophy was lowered, amidst the most tremendous cheering, not only from the visitors, but from the various detachments of soldiers drawn up within the transept. The greatest curiosity had prevailed all the day to witness the celebrated Peace Trophy, which was provokingly hidden between two such effective screens that even the most cursory glance was denied to the inquisitive; consequently, when the screen was removed there was a general rush to get a good sight of it; and there is very little doubt that the most sanguine were satisfied by its appearance. It consists of a female figure, about 20 feet in height, clothed in gold and silver tissue. The arms are extended—one hand holding a branch of olive, and in the other some corn, representing peace and plenty. The figure is standing on a beautifully-ornamented and artistic pedestal, between 70 and 80 feet in height, of great solidity. Round the base of the pedestal are grouped some of the celebrated statues of the Early Italian school.

The soldiers present, comprising detachments of the Coldstream Guards, of the Scots Fusiliers, of the Grenadiers, and Artillery, and of almost every regiment of the Line, then deiled round the dais, the bands playing French and Sardinian airs, which were followed by "Rule Britannia." This manoeuvre was executed at the suggestion of her Majesty, who, during the performance of the national air, descended from the dais with her party, and retired to the north end of the building. Before her departure she was presented by M. Negretti, the photographer, with a stereoscopic representation of the ceremony, taken a few minutes previously from one of the upper galleries, in spite of the gloominess of the day.

All the soldiers who appeared on the occasion were decorated with Crimean medals. A medal was also struck by the machine established on the premises, bearing on one side the trophies of the Allies, with the circumscription, "Fall of Sebastopol, September 8th, 1855;" and on the other the inscription, "The Allies give Peace to Europe, March 30th, 1856."

When the troops had passed round the dais, and taken up their former positions, the duet "O! Lovely Peace," from the same oratorio, was sung by Madame Rudersdorff and Mrs. Lockey:—

Oh! lovely peace, with plenty crown'd,
Come spread thy blessings all around;
Let fleecy flocks the hills adorn,
And valleys smile with wavy corn.

The combined bands then played the "Partant pour la Syrie," which was very much cheered, after which was played the Russian National Anthem, which was passed by in complete silence. "Rule Britannia" then followed, during the performance of which the Royal party withdrew to the north end of the building, from which they departed about half-past four o'clock, followed by the majority of the visitors, whom neither the fountains on the terrace nor the gastronomic resources of Messrs. Staples' establishment could induce to remain.

The musical arrangements on the whole were very satisfactory. Previously to the ceremony, and for some considerable time after its termination, the bands of the Coldstream Guards and Royal Artillery, in turns,



THE PEACE TROPHY, BY MAROCHETTI, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

enlivened the scene with strains of military harmony: "Il Trovatore," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Semiramide," and other popular works, supplied attractive pieces; while the Royal Artillery provided even a still greater treat in Mozart's fine overture to "Zauberflöte." This—although played

rather slowly and sedately—was decidedly effective; and offered, besides, an agreeable contrast to Verdi's eternal "Miserere," which was introduced on two occasions. The band of the Crystal Palace, under the direction of Herr Manns, also did efficient service; and in the covered orchestra lately

erected for its accommodation sounded to much more advantage than we had anticipated. The addition of stringed instruments (suggested, we understand, by the new conductor) has proved a happy innovation. The unchanging monotony of the wind band alone must always in the end become tiresome.

It is estimated that the visitors who attended on the occasion were nearly 12,000 in number. This is a large figure, but not the slightest pressure or inconvenience was experienced; and too much praise cannot be given to the Sydenham authorities for the accommodation they afforded to so many spectators, all of whom could view at their ease the impressive ceremony that took place before them. Admission on payment of 10s. 6d., 1492; ditto by season tickets, 10,296; total visitors, 11,788.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 18.—Trinity Sunday. Bonaparte declared Emperor, 1804.
MONDAY, 19.—Anna Boleyn beheaded, 1536. Battle of La Hogue, 1692.
TUESDAY, 20.—Columbus died, 1506.
WEDNESDAY, 21.—Prince Menschikoff left Constantinople, 1854.
THURSDAY, 22.—Corpus Christi. Alexander Pope born, 1688.
FRIDAY, 23.—Allies landed at Kertch, 1855. Sir W. Molesworth born, 1810.
SATURDAY, 24.—Queen Victoria born, 1819.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 24, 1856.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 1	1 40	1 55	2 10	2 30	2 45	3 0
1 0	1 20	1 40	1 55	2 10	2 30	2 45
2 0	2 10	2 25	2 40	2 55	3 10	3 25
3 0	3 15	3 30	3 45	4 00	4 15	4 30
4 0	4 20	4 35	4 50	5 05	5 20	5 35
5 0	5 15	5 30	5 45	6 00	6 15	6 30
6 0	6 10	6 25	6 40	6 55	7 10	7 25
7 0	7 15	7 30	7 45	8 00	8 15	8 30
8 0	8 10	8 25	8 40	8 55	9 10	9 25
9 0	9 15	9 30	9 45	10 00	10 15	10 30
10 0	10 10	10 25	10 40	10 55	11 10	11 25
11 0	11 15	11 30	11 45	12 00	12 15	12 30
12 0	12 10	12 25	12 40	12 55	1 10	1 25
1 0	1 15	1 30	1 45	2 00	2 15	2 30
2 0	2 10	2 25	2 40	2 55	3 10	3 25
3 0	3 15	3 30	3 45	4 00	4 15	4 30
4 0	4 10	4 25	4 40	4 55	5 10	5 25
5 0	5 15	5 30	5 45	6 00	6 15	6 30
6 0	6 10	6 25	6 40	6 55	7 10	7 25
7 0	7 15	7 30	7 45	8 00	8 15	8 30
8 0	8 10	8 25	8 40	8 55	9 10	9 25
9 0	9 15	9 30	9 45	10 00	10 15	10 30
10 0	10 10	10 25	10 40	10 55	11 10	11 25
11 0	11 15	11 30	11 45	12 00	12 15	12 30
12 0	12 10	12 25	12 40	12 55	1 10	1 25

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*. The large View of the Fleet (four pages), by E. Duncan, and the Picture Map of the Baltic Sea, will be published on the 31st instant.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1856.

We do not know whether the Government have any serious intention of ordering a General Illumination on the 29th inst., in celebration of the peace. We trust not, however; and that an illumination by the clubs, the Government offices, the public buildings, and the private tradesmen of the Court, will be all that will be ordered or attempted on an occasion which, were it not for the celebration of her Majesty's birthday on the same evening, would by large sections of the people be considered inauspicious. To celebrate a peace that has already wounded the *amour propre* of the Emperor of Russia; that threatens, by its non-recognition of the Italian question, and by its insult to Belgium, to lead to new complications and difficulties in unexpected quarters, is to be joyful without judgment; and to laugh when to be serious might be more prudent or becoming. But if we are to have an illumination, we hope the Government, which orders these matters, will not issue any command or recommendation for the illumination of private houses. In such an immense city as London, and its suburbs, with two millions and a half of people, there must of necessity be a certain percentage of sick and dying persons. Will their chambers, if unilluminated, be free from the annoyance of blackguards and the window-smashers? We fear not. No respectable person in the metropolis cares for an illumination, with the single exception of the shareholders in gas companies and those who expect to make money by the sale of gas-fittings, or of oil, and candles, or the glaziers, who may or may not be innocent of any organisation for the breakage of the glass by which they thrive. We cannot even imagine what effect it is expected to produce by the illumination of the by-streets, of London—by-streets of which we should suppose the inhabitants will be in the Parks to behold the greater splendour of the fireworks. If there is to be an illumination on a grand scale, why not illuminate the dome of St. Paul's? That would be a magnificent spectacle. Or, if other illuminations are required, there are the Monument, the Duke of York's Column, the Nelson Column, and—better than all—the Bridges. A tasteful and profuse illumination of the roadway and arches of London, Blackfriars, Southwark, Waterloo, Hungerford, and Westminster bridges would afford a *coup d'œil* of unexampled splendour; and be far better, and more consonant with the feelings of vast masses of the people, than any illumination of retired districts or back slums; and would have the additional advantage of providing no opportunity for mere ruffians and window-breakers. We throw out these hints for the consideration of the persons, whosoever they may be, who have the ordering of these matters; but, whether they be attended to or not, we most earnestly deprecate the wanton and mischievous, as well as purposeless, idea of a compulsory illumination of private houses.

On Tuesday some gentlemen of the moneyed interest met the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the Treasury by invitation, when the right hon. gentleman gave them some additional information connected with the new loan of £5,000,000 for which they are asked to contract on Monday next. One thing he communicated gives a faint satisfaction. The Chancellor believes that this loan, with the continuance of the war taxes, which are fixed on us until April, 1858 (and he gives a significant hint that he is to rely next year on the Income-tax), will suffice to wind up the expenses of the war. He has no intention, at least, of funding any more,

but he may require £2,000,000 in the last quarter of the present or the first quarter of the next year, to be raised by Exchequer Bills or Bonds, as the market may be, to square his accounts. The right hon. gentleman, when he has contracted his loan, will have added £29,000,000 to the funded debt; and he and his predecessor between them will have increased the unfunded debt—that is, Exchequer Bonds and Bills—about £15,000,000; making together about £44,000,000 increase of debt. The produce of the war taxes for the period they are likely to continue is estimated at £26,000,000; so that our two campaigns—the first, in 1854, having only been half a campaign—will have cost us, in addition to all the ordinary expenses of the Government, at least £35,000,000 each. It must be admitted that our Government, if efficient for no other purpose, is great at disbursing our money. If for such a vast expenditure we had anything to show beyond a few gun-boats, which may be as useless in our next contest as the great ships were in this—and beyond the Balacava Railway, which we presume is to be left for the service of the Russians—the public might not be displeased at the cost; but, under present circumstances, it can only add to the conviction that the Government rather wastes than applies the power of the nation.

In February the Chancellor contracted a loan for £8,000,000, and it was then said, "Why not at once contract for all that you will want in the year?" The answer was, "We are uncertain whether we shall have peace or not, and uncertain, therefore, as to the amount we shall require." The conduct of the Government was reasonable. When the £8,000,000 was contracted, Consols were at 91½, and the price given was £90 for every £100 of Consols; now Consols, partly in consequence of the peace, are at 93½. But a part of this rise is also due to the dividend which has been accumulating for eighty-four days—from Feb. 23rd to May 18th—and which may in round numbers be estimated at 15s., or equivalent to a rise in Consols of ¾ per cent. As the dividend is to be paid on the New Stock from the beginning of the year, the present biddings should bear about the same relation to the price of Consols now as the biddings in February bore to the price of Consols then. We must deduct the ¾ per cent for the advanced period and, may then conjecture that the Government will probably receive £92 for every £100. By waiting three months, therefore, the public will save about £2 per cent on £5,000,000. For so much providence we must give the Ministers credit, while on the whole we condemn their expenditure as enormous in proportion to their achievements.

Another circumstance deserving commendation is an alteration in their mode of proceeding. In February a mysterious kind of announcement was sent to the Bank, on a Friday—and by some individuals turned to advantage before it was made public—that the Government was in want of a loan, and would see parties on Monday to explain the particulars. The amount was conjectured to be large, and Consols suddenly fell 2 per cent, to rise 1½ after the sum to be borrowed was actually known, causing disturbance, loss, and vexation. On the present occasion there has been no mystery nor reserve. The Chancellor announced at once that he means to borrow £5,000,000 in Consols; that for every £100 in money he will give an annuity of 3 per cent, the interest to commence January 1, 1856; the biddings to be made in these annuities; that a deposit is to be paid of £10 per cent on May 22nd, and the subsequent payments are to be made of 20 per cent on June 12th, 20 per cent on June 27th, 20 per cent on July 24th, 10 per cent on August 28th, and 20 per cent (which will complete the loan) on September 18th. Thus, in announcing his loan, he announced at once all its conditions, all moneyed men knew equally well what was required, and the Funds were very little affected by the announcement. He will get, as we have seen, a better price for what he has to sell, and he has made and will make but little disturbance in the Money Market. If official men would always be open and straightforward, if they would only believe that the bulk of mankind possess common sense and common honesty, and may be relied on to take an enlightened view of their own and the public interest, they would find their task easier and would serve the nation better.

The differences between the United States and ourselves upon the recruiting question have long since been reduced to such infinitesimal proportions, that they would probably by this time have sunk into utter oblivion, but for the existence of other sources of discontent which serve to feed them. When people want to quarrel there is no cause too contemptible to quarrel about; and at the present moment the small affair of recruiting is evidently kept alive as an auxiliary to the larger quarrel, touching Central America.

A blue-book of 266 pages has just been issued, containing "Papers relative to Recruiting in the United States." All we can say of this ponderous volume is, that those who have the patience to wade through it will not rise from it with very exalted notions of the wisdom which rules the destinies of nations, either on this or on the other side of the Atlantic. On the one side we observe indications of haste, indecision, and uncertainty, in the midst of a temporary dilemma; on the other, an ungenerous endeavour to fix a quarrel where no sufficient cause had been given.

The simple state of the case between our Government and that of the United States is this. When we were in want of men to supply our losses in the Crimea, it was suggested that, amongst other places, we might go to America for them; and it was resolved to establish recruiting depôts in the British States in North America. Precautions were at the same time ordered to be taken that nothing should be done to infringe the Neutrality Laws of the American Government.

After some little time doubts began to be entertained whether the instructions of the British Government had been, or could possibly be, so exactly and conscientiously carried out as to avoid all occasion for jealousy or uneasiness on the part of the United States; and the consequence was that, on the 22nd June, the British Government sent out orders to discontinue all further proceedings in the matter of enlistment for the Foreign Legion in any part of America.

On the 6th July Mr. Buchanan, on behalf of the American Government, made complaints that certain things had been done by British agents of a nature to violate the Neutrality Laws of the United States. To this Lord Clarendon (16th July) wrote

a reply, stating the whole circumstances of the case so far as the British Government was concerned—a reply which was considered so satisfactory by Mr. Buchanan that, in writing to acknowledge its receipt, that gentleman said "he should feel much satisfaction" in transmitting it to his Government. "So strong," writes Lord Clarendon (April 30, 1856), "appears to have been the impression on the mind of Mr. Buchanan of the satisfactory nature of this communication that, when afterwards he received a despatch from Mr. Marcy, with renewed instructions to address remonstrances to the British Government on the subject of the recruiting proceedings, he abstained from acting upon these instructions, and withheld Mr. Marcy's despatch containing them from the knowledge of her Majesty's Government—obviously because he perceived by its date (the 15th of July) that it was long before the note of the undersigned (Lord Clarendon) of the 16th of July could have been received by Mr. Marcy, and because he concluded that, when that note should have been received, the Government of the United States would be satisfied with its contents."

It was not until the 5th of September that these pleasing anticipations were dispelled, and another letter of complaint, going over the same grounds, was received from Mr. Buchanan; to which, on the 27th, Lord Clarendon sent a reply, "repeating that her Majesty's Government had no reason to believe that any of her Majesty's servants, or agents duly authorised by them, had disregarded the injunction to respect and obey the laws of the United States;" but assuring of their regret if anything open to objection had occurred contrary to their intentions and positive instructions.

On the 1st of November came another despatch from the United States' Government still adhering to the assertion that things had been done by the British Government, or certain parties in its behalf, contrary to the Neutrality Laws of the States; and calling upon it to "take prompt and effective measures to arrest the proceedings, and to discharge from service those persons now in it who were enlisted within the United States, or who left the United States under contracts made there to enter and serve as soldiers in the British army." To this Lord Clarendon, in reply, after reiterating all that he had said before, observed that it would be impossible for the British Government to discharge any persons from its service who had entered it under the circumstances described, because no person had, to the knowledge of the Government, so entered it.

This, although plain and reasonable enough, did not prove satisfactory to the American Government. They insisted—and supported their assertion by reference to the circumstances at the trial of a German emigrant of the name of Hertz (a case supported by very questionable evidence)—that, in spite of all the precautions taken by the British Government in this matter, their instructions had been disregarded by certain British agents in America; they specifically made this charge against Mr. Crampton, her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and against her Majesty's Consuls at Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and New York;—and, to conclude, their first requirements as to discharging soldiers illegally enlisted being impossible, from the fact of there being no such soldiers, they demanded that the functionaries in question should be recalled from their posts by her Majesty's Government. This requirement, even in the absence of assurances from the gentlemen so complained of, of the utter groundlessness of the charges made against them, was of a nature which it would be impossible for the British Government to comply with, except under force of circumstances which happily do not, and we trust never will, exist.

We have to add, in conclusion, that Lord Clarendon, under date 30th April, addressed a very able and temperate statement to the American Government, containing a *resumé* of the whole case, which, we trust, may bring this foolish and undignified quarrel to an end.

In the historical sketch appended to the views of the Falkland Islands in our number of the 19th ult., we regret to find that Mons. Vernet feels aggrieved at the remark made respecting the unwarranted authority which it was stated he held in the Falkland Islands as representative of the State of Buenos Ayres. Nothing could be further from our intention than to make any observation which could hurt Mr. Vernet personally; but, as the sovereignty of Buenos Ayres over the Falkland Islands has never been recognised by any nation, and Great Britain having established *de facto* and *de jure* her rights over those Islands, it cannot be admitted that Buenos Ayres could delegate to any person a warrantable authority in them. We are fully aware of the great losses which occurred to Mons. Vernet by the untoward circumstances of his occupation, and should be glad to see justice done to the claims which we are persuaded he has on the British Government in several respects.

THE LATE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—The Marquis of Dalhousie landed in England on Tuesday. He arrived at Spithead in the *Tribune* screw-frigate. She saluted the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, which the *Victory* acknowledged. The Commander-in-Chief went out to Spithead in the *Fire Queen* and paid his respects to the noble Lord. The health of his Lordship is reported to have improved of late, although he is still exceedingly weak, requiring to be moved in a cot. At four o'clock in the afternoon the *Tribune* came into harbour; but his Lordship did not land till near six o'clock. He then proceeded with his family to the George Hotel, Portsmouth. Here he will remain for a few days. On leaving the *Tribune* her crew manned yards, and, as the barge in which his Lordship and family were brought on shore passed the *Victory*, that ship fired a salute of nineteen guns. His Lordship was immediately carried to the carriage of the Commander-in-Chief, which was waiting, and drove to the George.

ILLNESS OF LORD PALMERSTON.—We regret to learn that the noble Viscount is labouring under symptoms of indisposition. On Thursday night week, on moving the address of thanks to the army and navy, Lord Palmerston was frequently interrupted by a cough, and on Friday night he was suffering from a severe cold. The Prime Minister remained in his place notwithstanding until the House of Commons went into Committee on the Police Bill, about nine o'clock, when he yielded to the entreaties of his colleagues, and went home. During the whole of the evening the noble Viscount kept his handkerchief to his face, and was evidently suffering from the combined effects of fatigue and indisposition.—*Morning Herald.*

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Last week the births of 886 boys and 815 girls—in all 1701 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1521. Since the middle of April, when in an improved state of the tempera the deaths in London were reduced to little more than 1040 in a week, the mortality has shown some tendency to increase. Last week the deaths rose to 1154, the effect, probably, of atmospheric change. In the ten weeks corresponding to last week of the years 1846-55 the average number of deaths was 1009, which, it raised proportionately to increase of population, becomes 1110. Hence it appears that the rate of mortality last week was above the average.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE GREAT OYER OF POISONING, as the present session of the Central Criminal Court has been called, is being held, and William Palmer of Rugeley is upon his trial for murder. The Attorney-General opened the case in an address of four hours, and one in which the advocate's art—that of concealing his art—was practised with a high degree of perfection. Nothing could be fairer than the speech, nothing more apparently simple than the way in which the chain of circumstances was unfolded. But the skill with which that chain was made to wind itself round the accused, and the dramatic effect with which the more terrible portions of the narrative were introduced, were worthy of the advocate's forensic reputation. Before closing, and proceeding to call witnesses, Sir A. Cockburn alluded to the attempt which we intimated, some time ago, would probably be made for the defence, to confuse the minds of the jurors by bringing into conflict the medical evidence, so that an impression might be created that there is no such thing as absolute truth in science. For this attempt the prosecution is prepared. While we write, the witnesses for the Crown are under examination. Serjeant Shee's high oratorical powers will doubtless be exerted to the utmost for Palmer; but the final reply, which will dissipate the effect of mere rhetoric, and restore the case to all its naked horrors, is with the clear-headed, vigilant, adroit, Attorney-General, and it is difficult to imagine how the interests of justice can be better served, or the guilt or innocence of the accused brought into an intenser light. Lord Campbell, one of the Judges presiding, has already taken occasion to commend the fairness with which the examination in chief was being conducted. How long the trial may last it is difficult to say, but, as Sir A. Cockburn justly remarked, it is impossible to waste time in such an investigation. That an inordinate quantity of that class of writing known as penny-a-lining should be put forth in connection with an occasion of so much interest, was to be expected, and the tone of such writing will probably be acceptable to those for whom it is designed; but there is an entire and creditable absence of any attempt to forestall the verdict of the jury.

The sudden announcement by Sir Benjamin Hall that the performances of music in the Parks on Sunday afternoons are to cease has caused a great sensation, and it is by no means impossible that next week we shall have to chronicle a popular demonstration against the step thus taken. Lord Palmerston, whose avowed opinion in the House of Commons that the performances were not only harmless but beneficial, has given way to the remonstrances of the spiritual head of the Church of England, and to those of the parliamentary representatives of the Kirk of Scotland. The Sabbatarian views of one section of Dissenters have also been put forward by Mr. Baines; and the united voice represents to the Premier something which it would be more than disagreeable to face in Parliament. He, therefore, stops the music. Whether the band that performs before her Majesty, when at Windsor, on the Sunday afternoon, and also during her absence, will also be stopped, remains to be seen. It is also to be seen whether the police will take precautions, this year, against the ruffianism which was in no way connected with the people's Sunday grievance last summer, but which availed itself of a just complaint to run riot through the streets, and to destroy the property of those who have nothing to do with the interdiction of the popular recreation. It will be something new to find the police authorities acting with circumspection and promptness, and something surprising just now, when their heads must be bewildered with the anticipation of the 29th of the month.

The late Governor-General of India, Lord Dalhousie, has returned to England, we regret to read, in delicate health. The Court of Directors has met, and decided to confer upon his Lordship the pension of £5000 a year which he has assuredly well earned as their servant, though Lord Albemarle's compliment to the sagacity of the Company in securing "a salaried advocate" in the House of Lords against the time when the Indian question shall come up may have a constitutional significance. Sir J. W. Hogg, the chairman, was ready with his usual flow of indignation at such a hint; but then Sir James's indignation is so very prompt, and his primary argument "that answers every doubt so eloquently well," like the theologian's instant condemnation of an unorthodox questioner.

And, *apropos* of theology, three champions have been fighting a kind of triangular duel in the papers. Mr. Henry Drummond, who seldom misses an opportunity of a fling at the Church of Rome, has taken advantage of the recess to open fire upon poor Mr. Bowyer, who went over to that Church some years ago, and who combats for her with all the zeal of a convertite. The question at issue is whether Ecclesiastical authority can supersede Divine law. There is no doubt that Popes have claimed, and casuists defended, their claim to this power; but it would seem not to be the recognised teaching of Rome, in these days. Mr. Bowyer repudiates it, but not in a mainly, straightforward way—we may observe, indeed, that the Roman Catholic champions seldom do deal in bold and precise language; and Dr. Cumming comes up with "St. Liguori," and reasserts the original position. The dispute would be as ridiculous as most of such controversies did not something more turn upon it than the abstract teaching of the priesthood. If Pope Pius's right to release persons from oaths and obligations really were matter of belief among the Catholics, the consequences might be graver than any apparently involved in the present dispute, which otherwise might be remitted to the conclave now about to meet and consider why St. Januarius's pomatum liquefied so imperfectly this year.

The Sardinian Legislature has been taking the same course as our own—discussing the peace, and thanking its army. The principal speakers declared Russia to be humbled, and in so far as humiliation to Russia involves weakening of their enemy, Austria, they see reason for satisfaction. The conduct of England is cordially approved, and we are stated to have offered Sardinia the loan of a third million, which, however, she was enabled to dispense with. An interesting fact regarding the Sardinian army was, we think, told, for the first time, in Lord Palmerston's speech on the vote of thanks. He said, that after the battle in which the new allies behaved so gallantly, and in which we took no part, except with a battery of four guns which did much execution, General Codrington, on receiving the acknowledgments of the Sardinian General, presented him with that battery, in memorial of that day. This was a graceful and chivalrous act and we hope that, if Mr. William Williams moves to deduct the price of the metal out of Sir William's pay, the nation will raise the sum by subscription.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE TURKISH EMBASSY.—The visit of a Sovereign to the house of an Ambassador is always regarded as an act of eminent distinction—at once a high compliment to the Monarch represented, and a mark of Royal favour and graceful condescension to his representative—the most gratifying that can be paid. When, therefore, we announce that on Tuesday, the 27th inst., her Majesty will honour his Excellency M. Musurus, the Turkish Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, with her presence at a ball to be given at the residence of the Embassy, in Bryanston-square, it will be readily understood that such a visit will be considered not merely in the light of a return for the compliment paid by his Imperial master to the British representative by his most unusual presence at a ball given by Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, on the banks of the Bosphorus, but also as an almost singular instance of personal good feeling on the part of the British Sovereign towards the Ambassador himself and Madame Musurus.—*Morning Post*.

THE JEWS' FREE SCHOOL.—The annual dinner of the Jews' Free School was held on Monday evening at the London Tavern, where about 140 gentlemen were present, under the presidency of Sir Anthony Rothschild, president of the charity. Among the guests were the Rev. Dr. Adler, Chief Rabbi of the Jews, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir Moses Montefiore, Mr. F. H. Goldamid, Professor Hart, R.A., Professor Waley, M.A., Mr. De Symonds, &c. Donations were announced to the extent of £2400, and all the observations made by the speakers bore testimony to the value of this institution, which confers an excellent and gratuitous education on nearly 1600 children, and which has merited the highest approbation from the Government Inspector.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the members of the Royal family, have availed themselves of the Parliamentary recess to gain a few days' retirement in the Isle of Wight, whither they proceeded on Saturday last.

On the previous day the Queen had been present at the Peace Celebration Fête at Crystal Palace; and on Saturday morning, before leaving London, her Majesty paid a visit to the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester-house.

On Sunday her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, attended Whippingham parish church. The service was performed by the Rev. G. Frothero.

On Monday her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, went to Portsmouth Dockyard to inspect the 8th Hussars, which regiment had arrived in the course of the day from the East, under the command of Brigadier-General Shewell. Her Majesty was received on landing by Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour, Major-General Breton, and the naval and military authorities. The troops—consisting of the 8th Lancers, a detachment of the 17th Lancers, and invalids from different regiments—were minutely inspected by her Majesty, who remained in the dockyard till twenty minutes before seven o'clock.

On Tuesday morning his Royal Highness Prince Albert embarked on board the *Fairy*, attended by Captain Du Plat, and visited the forts at Hurst Castle, Sconce Point, and Freshwater. In the afternoon the Queen and the Prince rode out on horseback.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince drove out in the vicinity of Osborne.

THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.—His Excellency the Baron Brunnow left town on Saturday, by the afternoon express on the South-Eastern Railway, en route for Frankfort. His Excellency slept at Birmingham's Royal Ship Hotel, and embarked on Sunday morning for Calais. Captain Smithett accompanied the Baron from Dover to the French coast. The appointment of Count Chreptowitch as Russian Minister to the Court of St. James's is officially announced.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent went to Frogmore on Tuesday morning, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson. Her Royal Highness returned to her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, in the afternoon.

The Countess de Persigny will give a *soirée dansante* at Albert-house on the 20th inst., and a ball on the 3rd of June.

The Countess Bernstorff has issued cards for a "reception," at the residence of the Prussian Legation, on Saturday (this day).

The Earl and Countess of Westmoreland entertained at dinner, at their mansion in Cavendish-square, on Tuesday evening, his Highness the Grand Vizier and a distinguished circle of friends.

Viscount Palmerston left town with Viscountess Palmerston, after the Cabinet Council, on Saturday afternoon, for his seat, Broadlands, Hants.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE BANDS IN THE PARKS.

On Saturday last the Archbishop of Canterbury addressed a letter to Lord Palmerston, pointing out the violation of the feelings of the people caused by the playing of the bands in the parks on Sunday, and the evil effects which (in the opinion of the Primate) had been produced in the minds of the people, and imploring him to reconsider his decision. Lord Palmerston has replied to this appeal, that his only intention in permitting the bands to play in the parks on Sundays was to give the people an innocent and healthy recreation between the hours of Divine service, and in the hope of keeping the working men out of the alehouses; but that as he found his plan had been received with so great repugnance; that as there was, at all events, so much difference of opinion, and that as even the working people themselves appeared to be indifferent on the subject, although he retained his own views and opinions, yet, in deference to public opinion and to the religious feelings of the community, he would order that the playing of the bands on Sunday should be discontinued.

The following letter has been addressed to Lieut.-Colonel Dickson by Sir B. Hall:—

9, Great Stanhope-street, May 13.
Dear Sir,—It is with much regret that I am under the necessity of informing you that I have received instructions not to allow the bands to play any more in the parks or gardens on Sunday afternoon. I beg again to thank you for your consideration in offering the band of your regiment for the gratification of the working classes of Spitalfields and Bethnal-green, and the densely-populated neighbourhood of Victoria-park. I was very glad to meet you in Victoria-park on Sunday last, as you were thus a witness as well as myself of the excellent conduct of the 85,191 persons there assembled, and who so thoroughly enjoyed the music you were so good as to provide for them.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,
B. HALL.

THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—The annual general meeting of the members of this body was held at Freemasons' hall on Monday morning, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The report, which was read by the secretary, stated that the operations of the society during the past year had been varied and important. Several additional centres of action had been established in the provinces, but many of those already organised were far from exhibiting the activity which was required in the present day. It alluded to the various measures passed during the present and last Session bearing upon Romanism; to the Bible-burning cases at Kingstown; to the case of Cecchetti, imprisoned in Turkey; and to various other cases. The receipts for the year had amounted to £1088 14s., and the expenditure to within £17 of that sum. The meeting was addressed on the subjects of Maynooth, nunneries, and Italy, by the Rev. Dr. Cumming, Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., the Rev. W. R. Freemantle, Mr. G. H. Davis, and the Rev. C. Prest.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.—The twelfth annual meeting of this society was held on Monday evening, at Exeter-hall, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the hall was densely crowded. The noble chairman, having commended the objects of the society to the meeting and the public, called upon the secretary to read the annual report, which stated that additional schools had been opened in various localities, and the total number in operation was—128 Sunday-schools, with 17,327 scholars; 98 day-schools, with 14,093 scholars; 117 evening schools, with 8026 scholars. The voluntary teachers, who last year numbered 1859, now numbered 2118; and the paid teachers 332. The amount which the schools raised, independently of grants from the Union, exceeded £20,000 a year, which, however, fell considerably short of their expenditure. The number of industrial classes in operation was 83, with an average attendance of 3000 persons. Of the shoeblacks there were now three brigades in London, numbering in all 108, who had earned in twelve months £2270, of which £1235 had been paid to the boys, £527 had been placed in the bank on their behalf, and £516 paid to the society. The number of boots and shoes cleaned was 343,783. The scholars placed in situations exceeded in number any former year: 15 boys had been sent abroad during the year. The finances had, owing to the war and other drawbacks, been less than were required to meet the expenses, and the committee had consequently drawn £1500 from the deposit fund. The report was unanimously adopted, and several gentlemen delivered addresses in advocacy of the objects of the society.

LIBERTY ALL OVER THE WORLD.—A "Congress of Reformers of All Nations" was held on Wednesday morning in St. Martin's Hall. The attendance was limited. Robert Owen, Esq., presided, and addressed the meeting at some length, enforcing his peculiar views with singular earnestness. A series of resolutions were unanimously passed by the meeting, and petitions voted to both Houses of Parliament, with a memorial to her Majesty.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—The North London Evangelisation Society is holding open-air services in spots contiguous to most of the leading thoroughfares in this district of the metropolis. The Rev. W. H. Elliott is assisted by many of the clergy and laymen in this effort to reach the masses, and for several Sundays large audiences have been gathered, especially in the afternoon.

THE LATE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN RUPERT-STREET, HAYMARKET.—Two of the injured men, Rossi and Rudeo, have completely recovered from their wounds, and have left the hospital. The other two are likely to leave in the course of a few days. Up to the present time nothing has been heard of the assassin Foschini.

WILLS.—The will of the Hon. and Right Rev. Hugh Percy, Lord Bishop of Carlisle, was proved in London under £30,000 personality within the province of Canterbury.—The Rev. W. Webb, D.D., late Master of Clare-hall, Cambridge, and Vicar of Lillington, £12,000.—Joseph Ferard, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, £30,000.—Thomas Rae, of Napier-house, Cheltenham, £25,000.—Joseph Clark, of Old Brentford, £25,000.—Anthony Dickson, Esq., East Stone-house, Devon, £14,000.—W. Batty, wholesale stationer, Aldersgate-street, £10,000.—James Maxton, M.D., of Orieft, N.B., £2000 within the province of Canterbury.—W. Stevenson, farmer, Croxton, £10,000.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Mary Ann Chitty, of Norfolk, has bequeathed £100 to the Norwich District Visiting Society; and to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich Dispensary, Indigent Blind, Norwich Lying-in Charity, Provident Coal Society, Norfolk Clergymen's Widows Charity, Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Church Missionary Society—to each £50.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ROOK-SHOOTING is at present holding its brief ascendancy over the sportsman's heart and hand, before he sets out on his journey to London for The Derby, and the fireworks, which will, by-the-by, form an agreeable interlude between the two great Epsom days; and, from all we can hear, the young rooks are fine and plentiful, and very early. The owners of rookeries have found out that the only way to have plenty is not to spare powder and shot over them. No birds understand the theory of colonisation better; if they are only well thinned every May, they will never desert their chosen grove; but if they find themselves becoming too crowded, they will desert *en masse*. Not long since a very large rookery was strictly preserved for two years, and in the third year it would hardly carry three guns. Will Goodall's Cup, which we described about a fortnight since, was found to contain £360 when it was presented to him; and, knowing well that his friends "liked a sharp forty minutes," he did not give them a long speech, but it was one well worthy of him, and as good as Will Long's celebrated one, which is saying a great deal. Two thousand foxes have yielded up their breath and brushes to him and his hounds during the last nineteen years, of which 112 were killed last season; the best run of which he considered to be the one-hour-and-five-minute one from Hogtree Wood.

Shrewsbury has once more been the scene of races, but its programme possessed little interest, beyond introducing us to Peeping Tom as the winner of the principal two-year-old stakes. Lord Wilton's star was also in the ascendant at Manchester with Pumicestone, and Blink Bonny, who will never stay a distance, won her maiden race at last after two very good efforts at Chester and York. Mr. Stirling Craufurd's colours, which are no longer "all white," but "French grey, with orange garter," were unfurled here for the first time this year; but Church Langton had to strike them in his race, and West Langton finished a dead heat with Aleppo, which cannot be a Derby form. That very deserving and clever jockey, George Oates, was "up," and Mr. Craufurd has now, by arrangement, the first call of his services.

Rifleman's Chester break-down has robbed the Asoot Cup of much of its interest, and it is rather remarkable that, the day after he broke down at Chester, Saucebox, who beat him for the St. Leger, had his stable broken into, and was found wandering about the Chester streets late in the evening, without any body to own him! However, Mr. Parr's horses will stand anything, and he won a race cleverly next day, instead of taking cold; and will, no doubt, run very well in the Asoot Cup against Fandango, who is matched with Homily at even weights, over the Beacon, for the Challenge Cup and £200 a side in the First October.

Fly-by-Night's position is pretty steady, and not a few suspect that his lameness was a little exaggerated to reconcile the public to Fazzoletto taking his place in the 2000 Guineas, and that John Scott will still stand on him for the Derby. The friends of Cannobie are also pretty "fond," but though the Great Metropolitan was really and truly "won in a canter" the field was never more miserable, and the jockeys who rode in the race with him at Newmarket maintain that he stopped the moment he was collared by Saraband. If Vandermeulin had been in a fashionable stable the remembrance of his magnificent looks last year, when he was anything but fit, would have brought him to 10 to 1 without anything else to help; but as it is, his owner cannot hedge at the price, and must bide his time till his horse is seen in the paddock. Ellington's chance must be quite out, as he has not grown, but merely "run to hoof," a point on which he is really enormous. Bird-in-Hand took ample revenge upon him in the Dee Stakes for his Champagne defeat; and if the weather continues damp we shall see this very nice-looking brown Birdcatcher play a creditable part at Epsom yet, in Slim Templeman's hands.

The Templemoor Vale hounds have been sold by private contract, and the summer sales are coming forward at Tattersall's. On Monday five brood mares and eight Willeddon yearlings, two of them by Longbow, will be sold; and on Thursday forty-eight hunters belonging to Lord Hopetoun, who will not just yet be succeeded in the mastership of the Pytheley by Lord Althorp, although strong ultimate hopes are held out of such a consummation. The six Althorp yearlings are on the list for May 26th; nine of the Maresfield for June 2nd; thirteen of the Middle Park for June 5th; and the seventeen "Royals" for June 16th. Bath holds its meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday; and while the Somersetshire Stakes has a wretched acceptance, the two-year-olds will muster strong. Fly-by-Night and Coroner (each with 3 lb. allowed), Rogerthorpe, and Stork, are all in the Biennial Stakes, although the chances of two, if not of three, of them coming to the post seem somewhat scanty. Lothians and Edinburgh meeting is fixed for the same two days; Aldershot and North Herts Yeomanry Races for Thursday; and Harpenden for Friday.

The cricketing and boating worlds are also up and doing for the summer. The All England eleven meet twenty-two at Durham on Monday, and the United All England play fifteen of the University on the Magdalen ground, Oxford. Tuesday will witness the opening trip of the London Model Yacht Club, from Blackwall, at three p.m.; on Wednesday the Ranelagh Yacht Club have a sailing match; and Thursday is fixed for Kelly and Mackinney's sculling-match, from Putney to Mortlake, for £100 a side; while on Saturday the Queen's Printers row a pair-oared race, from Putney to Chiswick Eyst.

SHREWSBURY SPRING RACES.—TUESDAY.

Herbert Stakes.—Philip, 1. General Picton, 2.
Salopian Stakes.—Illuminator, 1. St. Dunstan, 2.
Longner Hall Stakes.—Peeping Tom, 1. Dexterity, 2.
Stanley Handicap.—Corin, 1. Whalebone, 2.
Great Cleveland Handicap.—Quince, 1. Mayboy, 2.
County Members' Plate.—Westminster, 1. Atherstone, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Saucebox, 1. Ugly Mug, 2.
Salop Cup.—Surgeon-General, 1. Philip, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Shropshire Sweepstakes.—Agra, 1. Atherstone, 2.
Biennial Stakes.—The Kerich Chief, 1. Sorceress, 2.
Corporation Handicap.—Frederick, 1. Roving Betsy, 2.
Hawstone Cup.—The Cropper, 1. Lawa, 2.
Acton Burnel Stakes.—Usurer, 1. Cincas, 2.
Attingham Stakes.—Eardrop, 1.

MANCHESTER.—WEDNESDAY.

Phillips' Handicap.—Prince's Mixture, 1. Chère Petite, 2.
Sapling Stakes.—Blink Bonny, 1. Double Gloster, 2.
Union Cup.—Pumicestone, 1. The Rajah, 2.
Traford Handicap.—Courtenay, 1. Bourgeois, 2.
Produce Stakes.—Aleppo and West Langton ran a dead heat, when West Langton walked over and divided stakes with Aleppo.
Maiden Plate.—Pembew, 1. Martlet, 2.

THURSDAY.

Corporation Stakes.—Fisherman, 1. Hospitality, 2.
Chesterfield Handicap.—Gay, 1. Courtenay, 2.
Manchester Cup.—Pretty Boy, 1. Yorkshire Grey, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Aubone, 1. Lady Mary colt, 2.
Two Year Old Stakes.—Lambourn, 1. Saunterer, 2.
Queen's Guineas.—Heir of Lynne, 1. Saucebox, 2.

TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY.

DERBY.—5 to 3 agst Wentworth (offered); 11 to 2 agst Cannobie (offered); 8 to 1 agst Fazzoletto (taken); 15 to 1 agst Fly-by-Night (taken and offered); 100 to 1 agst Rogerthorpe (taken); 30 to 1 agst Mr. Verdant Green (taken); 30 to 1 agst Bird-in-Hand (taken); 30 to 1 agst Vandermeulin (offered); 40 to 1 also laid.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—This club's regatta for the present season took place on Wednesday over the usual course—from Erith to the Nore Light and back. The very unfavourable state of the weather in the earlier part of the day deterred many from mustering at the appointed rendezvous; but those in whom the love of aquatic sport was stronger than the fear of a wetting were amply rewarded by the sight of one of the most closely-contested and exciting matches ever witnessed. The yachts to contend at the match were divided into two classes, those under and those exceeding twenty tons. By the first class a prize of the value of 100 sovereigns, in the shape of a most chaste and beautiful silver vase, was to be sailed for; while to the second class was given a prize worth seventy sovereigns. The following four vessels took their stations near the flag-boat at Erith:—The *Amazon* (well known as the winner of five prizes last year), the *Extravaganza*, the *Secret*, and the *Thought*. The start took place at seventeen minutes to twelve. The crew of the *Secret* displayed considerable alacrity, enabling her to get away first, followed by the *Amazon*, next the *Extravaganza*, the *Thought* being some distance in the rear. The order they started in was preserved for about four miles, when the *Amazon* became the leading boat—a position she did not lose for an instant during the remainder of the race. In the course of the next half-hour the *Thought* fell more astern, the *Amazon* increased her lead, and a sharp struggle took place between the *Extravaganza* and the *Secret* for the second place, which terminated, off Gravesend, in favour of the former. From this point the race continued without any material change of relative position till the vessels arrived at the Nore Light, which they rounded in the following order:—*Amazon*, *Extravaganza*, *Secret*, *Thought*. At the end of the race a most interesting struggle ensued. The yachts passed the flag-boat at Erith as follows:—*Amazon*, 5h. 46m. 7s.; *Thought*, 5h. 49m. 40s.; *Secret*, 5h. 54m. 20s.; *Extravaganza*, 5h. 56m. 0s.



"GERFALCONS STRIKING A KITE."—PAINTED BY J. WOLF—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



"RAVINE IN GLEN TILT."—PAINTED BY W. BENNETT.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



MARKET-DAY.—PAINTED BY G. B. O'NEIL.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY

"RAVINE IN GLEN TILT,"—PAINTED BY W. BENNETT.

SOMBRE in tone, almost melancholy in its solitariness, this scene in Glen Tilt has yet the charm of grandeur, which the mountain crag, the wild forest, and the gushing stream suggest. Mr. Bennett in his fine water-colour portraiture of this wild and picturesque retreat betrays a feeling worthy of the spot, and has elaborated the various details with a discriminating brush.

"GERFALCONS STRIKING A KITE."

PAINTED BY J. WOLF.

This is an extremely spirited production, which will justly add to the reputation of the talented artist. The character of the various birds is well preserved—their eyes full of fire, and their plumage executed with a mastery of detail rarely surpassed. Exhibited at the Royal Academy.

"MARKET DAY,"—PAINTED BY G. B. O'NEIL.

In this production Mr. O'Neil—who has frequently commanded our admiration by efforts marked with genius, invention, and feeling—takes a higher flight and a wider range than any he has previously attempted. The picture, however, is to be seen at the Royal Academy Exhibition, where it will speak for itself. The "humours of a Country Fair" have been frequently sung and painted; they are here combined with those of the ordinary market-day: and, though diverse enough, the materials are harmoniously associated. The market-cart, and the old vegetable woman in the front, are truly rustic in character; and between them stands the beadle in all the splendour of office. In the background are a travelling booth, and the advertising-van of the Hippodrome in "full play." The village architecture, and the scene generally, are very pleasingly treated, and a genial air floats across the whole.

NATIONAL PICTURE JOBBING.

AMONGST the minor Government Bills silently passing through the Parliamentary forms of legislation is one of too much importance to the world of art, and our character as an intellectual nation, to be passed over by the Press without a word of remark:—we allude to the Bill "to Extend the Powers of the Trustees and Directors of the National Gallery, and to Authorise the Sale of Works of Art belonging to the Public." The preamble of this bill declares that "Whereas it is expedient that power should be given to dispose of such pictures and other works of art under the care and ordering of the said Trustees and Directors as they may adjudge to be unfit or not required for a National Collection;" and the enacting part provides that

The Trustees and Director of the National Gallery, or any three or more of them, of whom the Director shall be one, present at any meeting specially assembled for that purpose, may, from time to time, with consent of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, order that any of the pictures and works of art for the time being under the care of the said Trustees and Director, which they may adjudge to be unfit for, or not required as part of, the national collection, to be sold.

There is a proviso that the sale shall be by auction, and the moneys accounted for to Parliament; and a further proviso that "such power of sale shall not extend to such pictures or other works of art as shall have been bequeathed or given for the benefit of the nation."

In fact, it is proposed to establish a Commission of "General Gaol Delivery" for our National Gallery, the judges being the Director and Trustees, "or any three of them, whereof the Director shall be one." The same authorities, therefore, will order pictures to be sold as "unfit, or not required," who had previously purchased, and the result cannot but be embarrassing; for should the "Trustees and Director," irritated by unfriendly criticism upon their purchases, or their labours of "restoration," resolve to sell an "unfit" or "misfit," and obtain a larger price than they had themselves given, here would be *prima facie* evidence in favour, of retaining it; on the other hand, should there be a great falling off in value realised, the public discontent would be justified, though at the public expense, and the incompetency of our public arbiters of taste fatally impugned. Then, again, if a purchased daub is to be driven from sight, no matter at what sacrifice, why should a gift or bequeathed picture retain its position on the walls of the National Collection?

In brief, we object to this national picture-dealing scheme, as unworthy of the nation and unworthy of art. In art all is precious; even faults have their value as examples; and the blundering purchases of "the Trustees and Directors for the time being" may serve as a useful lesson to their successors. In any case, the amount to be dealt with, if it were all saving, is too inconsiderable to be worthy consideration in a national point of view. It should be added that there is a fashion in art, as to schools, &c., which is always influencing the predilections of the ignorant and the prices of the market; and that, under the influence of this tyrannical arbiter, our National Gallery Trustees might find themselves always buying in a dear, and selling in a cheap, market. All things considered, we hope that a measure so uncalled for, and so open to misconstruction and misuse, may not be passed into a law, to make us in our art-speculations a byword amongst nations.

FORGERY OF BANK-NOTES.—Mr. Henry Bradbury delivered a lecture on Friday evening, at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street upon the "Manufacture of Bank-notes, in connection with the subject of Forgery." The audience was numerous and distinguished; the Duke of Northumberland presiding. One of the principal reasons which had led Mr. Bradbury to devote his attention to this subject was the fact that forgery was on the increase, that difference of opinion existed as to the soundest method to be employed for preventing it, that facilities were growing up to assist forgery, and that, further, there was a tendency to employ that method which in reality was most exposed to the operations of the forger. The main feature of the note—the engraving—and its security depended upon the vignette. The higher the quality of the artistic impress of the vignette, therefore, the greater the security of the note. In his opinion that artistic impress might be extended to the whole face of production. The great value of the vignette is that it is the uncounterfeitable seal of the note. It may be imitated, but its individuality, cannot. The eye of the banking clerk, or the man of business, would soon become expert at this kind of fine-art reading. This was proved in the case of the Plymouth Bank half a century ago: their bills were forged, their notes were not, simply on account of the vignette. When the vignette was added to the bills the forgeries ceased. The Bank of England note has always been characterised by simplicity, but carried to an extreme; its simplicity is too simple, not bearing upon the face of it those features which characterise the true art-point. The vignette is alike deficient in conception and execution. Surface-printing having been chosen as the medium, the Bank authorities were restricted in the application of their art. In consequence of this the Bank of England note in its present form is unworthy of the Bank and nation. The great aim of the Bank has been to secure simple identity and ready recognition through the excellence of the paper, known by its peculiar colour, by its thinness and transparency, as well as by its feel, crisp and tough, patent to the sense of touch alone. The basis of its security to the public rests upon its paper. It is supposed to be unmatchable. Such is the case in this country. Not because it cannot be imitated, but because the law affords ample supervision to detect it—which is as good as preventing it. As successful imitations of this paper have been made abroad, and passed in this country, too much reliance ought not to be placed upon this superiority of the paper. From 1837 to 1854 these notes were printed from steel plates, reproduced by the siderographic or transfer process: at the commencement of 1855 a change took place in the production of the notes by the substitution of surface-printing from electrotypes for steel-plate printing. A variation was then made in the form of the old note by adopting an engraved signature instead of a manual one—the object being still further to strengthen the identity of recognition. Mr. Bradbury then proceeded to show by what means a bank-note might be rendered unforgeable, illustrating his argument by a number of interesting photographs.

ALDERSHOT CAMP.—A ball was given on the 9th instant at the Club-house, when the handsome suite of rooms was brilliantly lighted by Delries and Sons.

THE RUGELEY POISONING CASES.**TRIAL OF WILLIAM PALMER.**

ON Wednesday morning the long-delayed trial of William Palmer, against whom the Grand Jury of Staffordshire have found true bills for the murder respectively of John Parsons Cook, who died suddenly at Rugeley on the 21st of November last; and of Anne Palmer, the wife of the accused, whose body was disinterred in consequence of the rumours to which the mysterious death of Mr. Cook gave rise, commenced at the Central Criminal Court—to which place it was removed in virtue of the Trial of Offences Bill. Great excitement prevailed in reference to the trial, and large bodies of persons who could have no possible chance of admission crowded the avenues of the Court. Several noblemen and gentlemen were accommodated with seats on the bench, amongst whom were the Marquis of Anglesey, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lord George Lennox, Lord William Lennox, Earl Grey, the Earl of Derby; Mr. Wakley, the Coroner for West Middlesex; Mr. Roundell Palmer, M.P., &c.

The prisoner was placed at the bar at a few minutes past ten o'clock, and the indictment charging him with the murder of John Parsons Cook having been read by the clerk of arraigns, he pleaded "Not guilty." It was generally remarked that he looked little like a murderer, and that he had grown exceedingly stout since his commitment to prison. He is a good humoured ordinary-looking man, and appears much older than he really is. He was invited to challenge the jury, but he made no objection to any one of the gentlemen called.

The Attorney-General, Mr. E. James, Q.C. Mr. Welsby, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Huddleston appeared for the prosecution. Serjeant Shee, Mr. Grove, Q.C., Mr. Gray, and Mr. Kenealy were for the defence.

The Attorney-General, after a few introductory remarks, said he should be obliged to ask their serious attention to a series of facts extending over a number of years. The prisoner at the bar was a medical practitioner of Rugeley, in Staffordshire, where he practised for some time. In later years he became addicted to turf pursuits, which gradually weaned him from his profession, and during the last two or three years he had made over his business, except with regard to one or two patients, to a person named Thurlby, formerly an assistant. In the course of his pursuits connected with the turf, Palmer became intimately acquainted with Mr. John Parsons Cook, a young man of decent family, who had originally been articled to a solicitor, but having inherited property, to the extent of £12,000 or £15,000, he deserted the law for the turf, and in the course of his new pursuits became connected with Palmer. It was for the murder of this John Parsons Cook that William Palmer now stood indicted, the charge against him being that he took away that man's life by poison. The case for the prosecution was this—that being in desperate circumstances, with ruin, disgrace, and punishment staring him in the face, which could only have been averted by means of money, Palmer took advantage of his intimacy with Cook to destroy him in order to gain possession of his property. In 1855 Cook was at the Shrewsbury races. At that time Palmer was a ruined man, and immediately afterwards occurred the transaction which the jury had to inquire into. Now, he would first proceed to show the jury what was the position of Palmer at that time, because out of that position, and the circumstances in which Palmer was then placed, sprang the motive which induced him to commit the act with which he was now charged.

It seemed that as early as 1853 Palmer had got into pecuniary difficulties, and had to raise money upon bills. In 1854 his circumstances became hopeless, and at this time he was indebted to various persons in large sums of money, and he then had recourse to forgery. Amongst the bills on which Palmer paid money in 1853 was one for £2000, discounted by a person named Padwick. That bill bore upon it the acceptance of Palmer's mother, Sarah Palmer, of Rugeley. She was a woman of very considerable wealth, and, her acceptances being believed to be genuine, money was readily advanced upon her security. In September of that year Palmer's wife died. He had an insurance upon the life of his wife to the extent of £13,000; and when his wife died that insurance was realised. With the money so obtained Palmer paid some of the most pressing claims against him. He employed a gentleman of the name of Pratt, who was in the habit of discounting bills, and whose name would be a good deal mixed up with the proceedings on the present trial. Out of the money Palmer received from the insurance-offices on his wife's death, Pratt received from him £8000 to pay his debts, and a solicitor at Birmingham received £5000 for the same purpose; but still Palmer was left with considerable liabilities, and the bill of Padwick remained unpaid. At the end of the year 1854 he effected another insurance in his brother's name; or rather the policy, as soon as the assurance was effected, was assigned to Palmer.

In the month of November, when Shrewsbury races took place, there were in Pratt's hands bills amounting in the whole to £12,500, but Palmer had in the previous July paid off £1000, making a balance against him of £11,500. Every one of these bills bore the forged acceptance of his mother. With all these liabilities hanging over him he had not a shilling to pay, and the time was coming when his inability to meet his engagements would expose him, and bring him within the penalties of the law. He (the Attorney-General) should mention also, before he went into the case, that the prisoner's brother had died in the month of August, 1855. William Palmer had insured that life for £13,000, or rather the policy had been assigned to him, and he expected that the proceeds of that insurance would pay off those liabilities. But the office in which the insurance was effected declined to pay the amount, and no assistance was derived from that source.

It was several months previously to this that Cook was first mixed up with the prisoner in some of these pecuniary transactions. In May, 1855, Palmer was pressed to pay a sum of £500 due upon a bill to a person named Sargent, formerly a publican in Fleet-street. He had at that time in the hands of Pratt a balance of £310 to his credit, and he wanted Pratt to advance £190 to make up the £500. Pratt declined to do so except upon security. Palmer gave him the acceptance of Cook, and upon that Pratt advanced the money. That appeared to be the first transaction with Cook. That bill of £200, when it became due, Cook failed to provide for, and Palmer provided for it himself. In August Palmer wrote to Pratt that he must have £1000 by the next Saturday. Pratt declined to advance £1000 without security; upon which Palmer offered the security of Cook's acceptance, representing him as a man of wealth; but still Pratt declined to advance the money without some more tangible security than the personal security of Cook. Palmer proposed an assignment by Cook of two racehorses, one Pole Star and the other Sirius, which was accordingly made and executed by Cook in favour of Pratt as collateral security for this £500.

The agreement was that Pratt should give £375 in money, wine-warrants for £65, discount for three months £50, and expenses £10—making, in the whole, £500. Now, Cook was certainly entitled to the £375 in cash and the wine-warrants, but Palmer ingeniously contrived that the cheque and the wine-warrants should be sent to him, and not to Cook. He wrote to Pratt, desiring him to forward them to him at Doncaster, where he was to see Cook. But he was not to see Cook there, for he was not to be there at all. Palmer thus got the cheque and the warrants. Pratt sent down the cheque stamped, as required, and, as he was justified in doing by a late act, struck out the word "bearer," and wrote "order," which necessitated the indorsement of Cook upon the back of the cheque. It was never intended by Palmer that the proceeds of the cheque should find their way into Cook's hands, and therefore he forged the name of Cook, and paid the cheque into his bankers' at Rugeley, and it went to his credit. Cook never had the money, which went to the payment of a forged three months' bill which was about coming due, and the forgery of which, if not taken up, would have been detected. This took place in August, in which month, as has already been mentioned, Palmer's brother (whose life had been insured for £13,000) died. But the insurance-office refused to pay, and the money not being forthcoming, Palmer proposed to a person of the name of Bates to have his life insured. He induced Cook to assist him in this transaction by representing Bates as a man of wealth. On the 5th of September Bates, the prisoner, and Cook, were together at Rugeley. Bates was a person who had been better off in the world, and had latterly been in the employment of Palmer as the superintendent of his stable—a sort of hanger-on of Palmer's. He was a healthy young man, and Palmer proposed to him to insure his life, and framed a proposal. Bates said he did not wish to insure, and declined it. Cook persuaded him, and said it would be for his benefit, and induced him to sign for £25,000, Cook attesting his proposal. Palmer was referred to as the medical man, and the assistant, Thurlby, as a person to whom reference was to be made as to his habits. This proposal was sent to the Solicitors and General Office. That office was not disposed to entertain the proposal, and a proposition for £1000 was made to the Midland Office. This office required further information as to the position of Bates, and the matter dropped.

The Attorney-General then read a number of letters from Pratt to the prisoner, written in the months of September, October, and November last, which showed that the pecuniary affairs of Palmer were then in a desperate condition. To such a point had the pressure gone that Pratt at length resolved on issuing writs against the prisoner's mother, which he was forthwith to have served in case Palmer should not find the means of paying a portion at least of his debts. That brought them to the events connected with the races at Shrewsbury. Cook was the owner of a horse called Polestar, which won the Shrewsbury Handicap on the 13th of November; and Cook thereby not only won the stakes, which realised £381, but also a considerable sum in bets, making him altogether by that race a winner of a sum of £2050. He had also been a winner during the preceding week at the Worcester races; and it would be shown that he had while at Shrewsbury a sum of between £700 and £800, a portion of which he had received in the shape of bets won on the handicap; while the remainder of those bets, as well as the amount of the stakes,

were to be handed over to him at a later period; but no account had since been obtained of these £700 or £800. Within a week of that time he died; and the important subject on which the jury had to decide upon that occasion was, how he had come by his death—whether it had been caused by the hand of man, and, if so, whose was the hand by which he had fallen? He was a young man, and had gone down to Shrewsbury in good health, as would be proved by ample evidence. On the night of Wednesday, the 14th, the night after the day of the race, a remarkable event had happened to him, to which the special attention of the jury should be directed. While he (Palmer) and a person of the name of Fisher, who was also on the turf, were talking and having some drink together, although not indulging in any excess, for Cook was always an abstemious man, the latter said to Palmer, "You will have some more, will you not?" To that Palmer replied, "No, unless you finish your glass;" whereupon Cook said, "That is easily done," and then swallowed at a draught about half a tumbler of brandy-and-water which was before him. But he had no sooner done so than he exclaimed, "Good God! there is something in it." Palmer then took up the glass, and after drinking what remained in it, which was only about a teaspoonful, said, "Oh, nonsense; there is nothing in it!" Within a few minutes Cook rose and left the room. He soon afterwards returned, and then taking Fisher out with him, told him that he was taken violently ill. He then began to vomit violently; he was put to bed; but he vomited again and again. He continued in that state for some hours, but, medical assistance having been called in, he apparently got over the attack, and at length he fell into a quiet sleep. During his illness he gave Fisher the money he had about him, desiring him to take care of it, and Fisher would tell the jury that that money amounted to between £700 and £800. Next morning he was better, and Fisher gave him back the money. On the night on which Cook had taken the glass of brandy which had been followed by his illness, a woman of the name of Brooks had called at the hotel for the purpose of seeing Palmer. As she went into a lobby opening on Palmer's room she saw him holding up to the gaslight a glass with some liquor in it; and, after he had withdrawn with that glass into his own room, he came out again and went with it into the room in which Mr. Cook was drinking his brandy-and-water; and all that had occurred shortly before Cook had been taken ill, as already described. On Thursday, the 15th, Palmer and Cook went down together to Rugeley, where the latter put up at the Talbot Arms, an hotel exactly opposite the prisoner's house. That night he stated, in reply to inquiries addressed to him, that he had been poorly at Shrewsbury, but the people who saw him did not think that he was suffering from any serious disease. Next day he dined with Palmer, and returned to the hotel at about ten o'clock at night, perfectly sober. He then went to bed without any symptom that could lead the people about him to suppose that there was anything unusual the matter with him. Next morning Palmer visited him at an early hour, and was constantly with him in and out during the whole of that day and of the Sunday, which was the day following. Coffee was brought up to him by the chambermaid at the inn, on the Saturday morning, at Palmer's request, and Palmer was the person by whom that coffee was handed to him. Immediately after he had drunk it he was attacked by the same illness which had seized him at Shrewsbury. Palmer continued to wait on him the whole of that day and of the day following; and even toast-and-water had been sent to him from Palmer's house, while he was still tormented with the same incessant and troublesome sickness. On the Saturday Palmer ordered from the Albion Inn, at Rugeley, some broth, which he afterwards had sent over to Cook at the Talbot Arms; and as soon as the latter took a spoonful of it he was taken sick and threw it off his stomach. The prisoner soon afterwards called, and after having been told that Cook was unable to use the broth insisted on his taking some, and after Cook had done so he began immediately to vomit again. The chambermaid at the inn, who had been tempted by the appearance of the broth, and had taken a small quantity, was afterwards seized, as Cook had previously been seized, with violent vomiting. On the Saturday, about three o'clock, Dr. Bamford, a medical practitioner, was called in to see the patient, who, as Palmer stated, had a bilious attack; and it should be observed that, according to other statements coming from the same quarter, Cook had been suffering from bilious diarrhoea. But it would be shown on the evidence of medical men that Cook had not exhibited a single bilious symptom of any kind. Dr. Bamford had prescribed some effervescent saline medicine; but after he had gone away the prisoner had offered more coffee for Cook, and after the latter had drunk that coffee he began to vomit again. Shortly afterwards he took some boiling water when Palmer was not there, and no vomiting ensued; but in about two hours more, when arrowroot had been administered to him in Palmer's presence, the vomiting had been renewed. On the Sunday Cook still continued ill; but Dr. Bamford, by whom he had been visited twice in the course of that day, could find no indication that he was suffering in any way from a bilious attack. They next came to the very important day in these transactions—Monday, the 19th, for the morning of that day Palmer left Rugeley to go to London; but before leaving he called early in the morning and ordered some coffee for Cook, which he himself handed to the latter, who was immediately after again seized with vomiting. Dr. Bamford saw Cook on the same morning and prescribed for him some new medicine, and after Cook had taken that medicine he began greatly to improve. He took coffee and was able to keep it on his stomach, and he continued much better the whole of that day. Palmer had, in the mean time, gone to London, where he met, according to previous appointment, at Beaufort-buildings, a person of the name of Herring, whom he commissioned to receive the money due to Cook at Tattersall's on that day, and whom he ordered at the same time to make two payments on his (Palmer's) own account with that money of Cook's—one of those payments being a sum of £350 to Padwick, and another a sum of £450 to Pratt. He told Herring, who was not the usual agent of Cook, to write either to himself or to Cook upon that subject; but it subsequently appeared that he was able to intercept Cook's correspondence through the instrumentality of Cheshire, the postmaster at Rugeley. Herring had paid the £450 to Pratt, but he had not paid the £350 to Padwick, in consequence of his not having been able himself to collect upon that occasion the whole of the money due to Cook. Palmer returned to Rugeley on the Monday night about nine o'clock; and from that time until ten or eleven o'clock he was frequently in and out of Cook's room. After arriving at Rugeley on that night he had gone to a person of the name of Newton, the assistant of a surgeon in the town, and asked him for some strychnine; and he accordingly got from Newton three grains of that poison. The Attorney-General then proceeded at great length to describe the circumstances connected with the death of Cook, and which took place after that event. The breath was barely out of his body when Palmer sent for women to lay out the corpse, and these women, when they arrived at the dead man's room, found Palmer searching the pockets of his coat, and under his pillow, and under his bolster. Cook had taken his betting-book with him to Rugeley; but after his death no trace of it could be found. Palmer appeared to have had no money just previously to that catastrophe; but immediately after it he seemed to have received fresh supplies, and he was known to have paid off a number of debts. He produced to Cheshire, the postmaster, a paper in which Cook was made to declare that £4000 worth of bills, in which he himself (Palmer) stood debited, had been obtained on Cook's account, and he requested Cheshire to attest the genuineness of Cook's signature to that document; but Cheshire refused to comply with that request, as he had not seen any such signature affixed by a man who was then dead. On the Friday after Cook's death his stepfather, Mr. Stevens, came down to Rugeley, and naturally felt desirous of inquiring into the state of his affairs. He was then informed by Palmer that Cook owed the £4000 worth of bills; but he (Stevens) stated that there were not 4000 shillings left by Cook, and that any claim against him could only be substantiated by an appeal to the Court of Chancery. He further learned, very much to his surprise, that Cook's betting-book and his papers had completely disappeared, and that no trace of them could be found. His suspicions having been excited that there had been foul play in the case, he placed the matter in the hands of a solicitor. When a certificate had been required of the cause of Cook's death, Dr. Bamford and Palmer had agreed to attribute it to apoplexy, and had made a return to that effect. But it could be shown by the most satisfactory evidence that that could not have been the real cause of the decease of Cook; and the fact of Dr. Bamford having subscribed his name to any such return could only be excused by the supposition that as he was a very old man he had been led into a weakness which it would be impossible wholly to justify. A *post mortem* examination of the body of Cook had afterwards taken place. At that examination the prisoner, on finding that no trace of any poison had been discovered, turned round to Dr. Bamford, and made the strange remark, "Doctor, they will not hang us yet." The stomach of the deceased was upon that occasion sealed up in a jar, in order that it might be sent to London to undergo a chemical examination; and after it had been so sealed up the prisoner was seen attempting to remove it from the room, and on his being obliged to bring it back it was found that there were two cuts in the parchment at the top of the jar, while it was evident from the appearance of those cuts that nothing had been taken away through them. When Palmer learned that a postboy at Rugeley was to drive to the railway station two gentlemen who had charge of the jar, he went to him and asked him whether he could not manage to upset the car he was to drive, and to spill or break the jar, promising him £10 if he could effect that object; but the postboy refused to carry out his wishes in that respect. The viscera had been sent up to Dr. Taylor and Dr. Rees, of London, for the purpose of undergoing a chemical analysis, and they gave it as their opinion that Cook had died of the effects of poison.

After having called attention to various parts of the evidence, the Attorney-General wound up with the following summary of the course he meant to take to prove the guilt of Palmer:—

I shall show you that after the death of Cook he was flush of cash. He paid £150 into the bank in which he banked at Rugeley; he paid sums of £50 each to two or three persons in the neighbourhood; he paid money to Pratt in London; and I think I shall trace to his possession something like £400. Cook had £700 or £800 when he left Shrewsbury. None is found. It may be that Cook, compassionating the condition in which Palmer was, assisted him with

money. On the other hand, I think it improbable that Cook, who had nothing to look to but the money he had won at Shrewsbury and the money he had to take for the stakes, would give it all to the prisoner. The case, then, stands thus:—You have a man overwhelmed with debt, who has resorted to the desperate expedient of forging acceptances—who hoped to meet those acceptances by a policy of insurance, but is disappointed—who is told by his agent who has discounted his bills that he must trifle with him no longer—that writs are issued, and that he will only abscond from serving them a few days longer; but that if money is sent he will hold them over. The man had ruin staring him in the face; and not only pecuniary ruin, but also the penalties attached to forgery. It will be for you to say whether the prospect of getting the £1000 he received after Cook's death would have been a sufficient inducement for him to commit this offence. But he seems to have had another and an additional object. No sooner was the breath out of Cook's body than he says Cook owed him £4000. He asked Cheshire to attest the document, but Cheshire refused. Cook had a valuable mare, Polestar; and the prisoner said he intended to have it. There was the assignment in Pratt's hands of Polestar; and if he could have found the money to pay that off he might have obtained the horse, which at that time was worth £1500. The fact of Cook being mixed up with the proposal to insure the life of Bates would lead one to suppose that Cook was mixed up in the transactions by which Palmer hoped to raise money in that way. If you believe the evidence, that on the Monday night the prisoner purchased strychnine; that on Tuesday morning he again purchased strychnine; if I show you that on Tuesday night the pills were administered by the hands of the prisoner, and that Cook died of strychnine, it will be for you to draw the inevitable inference. You may be told, and with truth, that no strychnine was found, though the contents of the body were subjected to the most searching analysis, and I am bound to say that it is so. I am told by high authority that although the presence of strychnine may be discovered by scientific tests, and that although the indication of its presence would lead irresistibly to the conclusion of its having been administered, yet its presence was undiscovered. That depends upon circumstances. It will be proved to you that a very minute dose will destroy life—that half to three-quarters of a grain will lay the strongest man prostrate; but in order that it should produce this fatal effect it must be absorbed into the system. If it is taken in a liquid form the effect is rapid. If taken in the form of a pill it requires a longer time. As the poison is a vegetable poison, the tests to discover it are much more difficult than in the case of a mineral poison. If a great dose be taken, the absorption into the system is so rapid that, before it is complete, death ensues; but, if a minimum dose is given, the contrary is the case, and experience proves that the theory I am pronouncing is borne out by practice. Experiments have been tried which show that, where the same amount of poison has been administered to animals of the same species, in which the tenacity of life may be presumed to be equal, death will ensue in the same number of minutes; and when afterwards the bodies are opened the poison cannot be discovered. It has been thought and said over and over again that the presence of strychnine cannot be detected; but those who say so have grossly misrepresented scientific men. They have never said any such thing. They say the detection of this poison is a matter of great nicety. It would, indeed, be a grievous thing if it could not be discovered. Happily, the presence of this poison is accompanied by characteristic symptoms distinguishing it from all others; and it will be for you to say in this case, when you have heard the whole of the evidence, whether those symptoms are not here exhibited. There is another circumstance to which I must allude: the presence of antimony was found in considerable quantities in the body. It is given to produce sickness, and it may be that when the deceased was sick, and there were no other symptoms, it was owing to the administration of this drug. It may be that the prisoner's only object in administering it was to bring on the appearance of disease, and then to account for the death. I shall produce before you the evidence; I am sure that you will give it to your most patient attention. I have the satisfaction of knowing that the prisoner will be defended by one of the most able and eloquent men at the bar. If, after a full consideration of the whole evidence, you are satisfied of his innocence you will return a verdict to that effect; but, if he shall fail to satisfy you that he is not guilty, if the explanations which he may offer you are inconsistent with the evidence, and if the facts which I have advanced lead to the conclusion that he is guilty, then, for the best interests of society, and in the performance of the duty which you owe, I shall demand at your hands a verdict of guilty.

The learned gentleman then sat down, having addressed the Court upwards of four hours.

At the conclusion of the speech of the Attorney-General the Court was adjourned for a short time, in order to enable the Court and jury to take some refreshment.

[Next week we shall give a full report of the trial, with illustrations.]

A RUSSIAN HOSPITAL.—I looked into a Russian hospital in the valley of the Balbes yesterday. It was a curious building; but, as far as I could judge, well adapted for a hospital. It consisted of five large huts, built of wood, very strong, each capable of holding 150 men. They were very lofty, and well lighted by windows at the side. Down the middle of the room was a row of pillars or beams to support the roof, which was a gable, covered with about a foot of red clay. There were four rows of beds in each hut, one on each side and two in the middle. The men were on good bedsteads, and looked clean and well taken care of. The wood being of a light brown from the tar, and the roof much of the same colour from the clay, with the grey coats of the men, gave it, in a bright sun, a very curious and rather odd appearance. We always thought the Russian officers were much better inclined to us than the men; but every one now seems to think the Russian officers are very proud and cold towards us, but that the men could not appear more civil, or more delighted to do anything for us. The Russian privates and our own are the greatest friends possible; not so the French, who cannot apparently get over their dislike. I am sure yesterday I saw fifty English to one French soldier over on the other side.—*Letter from the Camp.*

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.—It appears by returns published officially at St. Petersburg that, in the course of last year the steam line-of-battle ship *Retevian*, 84, was completed and launched; ten steam gun-boats were built at Ochta, six ditto at Little Ochta, fifteen ditto at the Galley Islands, and six ditto at Cronstadt. At Archangel were built the steam-frigate *Plesny*, 16, with 160-horse power, the schooner *Radorny*, and fourteen gun-boats. In the dockyards at St. Petersburg a steam line-of-battle ship and six steam-corvettes: eight of the latter at Ochta, eight ditto at Little Ochta, and twenty screw-steamers of different sizes at the Galley Islands. The sailing line-of-battle ships, *Ilango Head* and *Vola*, of 84 guns each, were also fitted with the screw propeller and steam-engines of 350-horse power. By an Imperial order of the day the following vessels have been struck out of the navy list, and are to be broken up:—The line-of-battle ships *Beresina*, *Ingermanland*, *St. George the Conqueror*, *St. Andrew*, and *Holy Russia*; and the frigates *Cesarovitch*, *Narva*, and *Smolensk*. The *Bourse Gazette* of Berlin, states that:—"A number of young officers of the Russian navy are about to go on board British ships to perfect their maritime education."

The *Berlin Gazette* denies the truth of a rumour that a *Credit Mobilier* is to be established at St. Petersburg.

The Belgian Government have proposed the conversion of 28,000,000 l. of Belgian Five per Cent Bonds into Four-and-a-Half per Cents.

MONEY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE announcement of a new loan for only £5,000,000 has imparted more confidence to the operations of the large jobbers in Consols. The purchasers of stock have increased to some extent, and the explanations given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the moneyed interests on Tuesday—in effect, that the amount in question will nearly cover the expenses of the country, and that, in the event of another loan for £2,000,000 being required towards the end of the year, the next operation will be either in Annuities or Exchequer Bills—have had a favourable influence upon the Consol Market. Messrs. Rothschild have opened subscription lists for the loan, and the amounts already subscribed are considerable. It will be recollected that the last loan was taken at 90, with Consols for Money, at 91½; but the present is evidently worth more, as the interest, like the former loan, which was done in February, commences from the 5th of January last. The price of the bidding is by some parties set down at from 92½ to 93; our impression is that 92½ will be very near the mark.

The last return of the Bank of France shows a further increase in the stock of bullion of £724,000, the total supply being £11,455,000. The Treasury deposits, as well as the note circulation, have steadily increased.

The imports of bullion have been on a very liberal scale, viz., £440,000 from Australia, £240,000 from America, and £40,000 from the Continent. The bulk of these imports has gone into the Bank of England. Very few shipments have been made, but we understand that nearly £500,000 in silver will be shipped to India by the next steamer. Notwithstanding that, some of the banks in the Presidency have reduced the rates of discount 2 per cent. As regards the Turkish Loan, we may observe that £650,000 still remains in the Bank of England to the credit of the Ottoman Government. Two shipments of £200,000 each, in gold, have yet to be made, and the remainder of the amount will be forwarded in bills. The stock of bullion in the Bank is now about £10,000,000.

There has been an active demand for money for commercial purposes as well as for the new loan, and the rates of discount generally are well supported. There has been no particular pressure in the Stock Exchange.

On Monday English Securities were steady, as follows:—Bank Stock, 212 to 211; Three per Cent Reduced, 91½ to 91; Three per Cent Consols, 92½ to 93; New Three per Cents, 92 to 92½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 75½; Consols for Account, 93½ to 94; Long Annuities, 1860, 3½; Ditto, 1855, 17½ to 18; India Bonds, 9s. 10d.; Exchequer Bills (March), 2s. 2½; Ditto (June), par to 3s. 6d.; Exchequer Bonds, 1858, 98½. There was a steady business doing on the following day:—Bank Stock realised 212 to 211; Three per Cents Reduced, 91½ to 92; Three per Cent Consols, for Money, 92½ to 93; Ditto, for Account, 93½ up to 94; New Three per Cents, 92½ to 93; India Bonds, 8s. 10d.; Long Annuities, 1855, 17s.; Exchequer Bills (March), 2s. 2½; Ditto (June), 4s. to 2s. 2½. There was an improving market on Wednesday, when Bank Stock marked 211 to 212; the Three per Cents Reduced, 92½ to 93; the Three per Cent Consols, for Money, 93½ to 94; Ditto, for Account, 93½ to 94; New Three per Cents, 92½ to 93; Long Annuities, 1855, 17½ to 18; India Bonds, 8s. to 4s. 10d.; Exchequer Bills, March, 1s. 10d. to 3s. 6d.; Ditto, June, 2s. to 5s. 10d.; Ditto, Bonds, 98½ to 99. On Thurs-

day the funds were very quiet, as the dealers were principally engaged in applications for participation in the new loan. The Three per Cent Consols were 93½; for the Account, 93½; the Reduced, 92 to 92½; and the New Three per Cents, 92½ to 93. Bank Stock, 211 to 212; Exchequer Bills, 6s. 10d. to par; India Bonds, 5s. to 10s. discount.

All Foreign Bonds have been very firm in price, and, compared with the previous week, an increased business has been transacted in them. We have had dealings in Brazilian Five per Cents at 99½; Chilean Six per Cents, 105; Mexican Three per Cents, 29½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 93½; Spanish Three per Cents, 45½; Ditto, New Deferred, 24½ to 25; Turkish Six per Cents, 97½ to 98½; Ditto, Four per Cents, Guaranteed, 101½ to 102; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64; Dutch Four per Cents, 94½ to 95; Danish Five per Cents, 101½ to 102; Granada Two-and-a-Quarter per Cents (New Active), 18 ex coupon, June, 1853; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 77; Portuguese Four per Cents, 51; Russian Five per Cents, 104½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94½; Ditto Small, 94½; and Venezuelan Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 28½.

Full average transactions have been reported in Joint-stock Bank Shares, as follows:—Australasia, 93½; Bank of Egypt, 5½; Bank of London, 64; Commercial of London, 31½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 10½; London and County, 33½; London and Paris, 3 d. 11; London and Westminster, 43; Oriental, 42½; Ottoman Bank, 6; Union of Australia, 70; Ditto, New, 8; Union of London, 28½; Western Bank of London, 45½.

Miscellaneous Securities have been tolerably active. Australian Agricultural have marked 30; Canada Company's Bonds, 137; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 111½; Crystal Palace, 2½; Ditto, Preference, 5½; Electric Telegraph, 96; London General Omnibus Company, 3½; Mexican and South American, 5½; National Discount Company, 4½; New South Wales Government Five per Cent Debentures, 97; Oriental Gas, 13; Royal Mail Steam, 72½; Berlin Waterworks, 61; East London, 120; Grand Junction, 72½; Kent, 80; West Middlesex, 100; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; Waterloo Bridge, £7 New Annuities, 26; Hungerford, 8; St. Katharine Dock, 83; Southampton, 41; Victoria, 19½.

Most Railway Shares have been tolerably firm, at very full prices. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 4½; Caledonian, 60½; Chester and Holyhead, 15½; Eastern Counties, 10; East Lancashire, 76; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 59; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 29½; Great Northern, A Stock, 79½; Ditto B Stock, 126½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 103½; Great Western, 61½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 90½; London and Brighton, 101½; London and North-Western, 101; London and South-Western, 95; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 29½; Midland, 75½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 45; Newry and Enniskillen, 8; Norfolk, 54; North-Eastern (Berwick), 79½; Ditto, Extension, 15½; Ditto (Leeds), 15½; Ditto (York), 58½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 28; South-Eastern, 71½; Vale of Neath, 19½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Midland (Bradford Deferred), 93½; Wilts and Somerset, 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Western, irredeemable Four per Cent, 90; Ditto, Five per Cent, redeemable, 99½; Lancashire and Yorkshire Six per Cent, 137; North-Eastern (Berwick), 93½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 99.

FOREIGN.—Belgian Eastern Junction, 2½; Dutch Rhenish, 12½; East Indian, 23½; Ditto Extension, 23½; Geelong and Melbourne, 22½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 14; Great Central of France, 24½; Great Indian Peninsula, 22½; Ditto New, 3½; Great Luxembourg Shares, 5½; Ditto Obligations, 3; Great Western of Canada, 26½; Ditto New, 9; Matras Extension, 10½; Northern of France, 45½; Sambre and Meuse, 12½; Scinde, 7½.

Mining Shares have ruled steady:—On Thursday Brazilian Imperial were done at 3½; Ditto, St. John del Rey, 2½; Cobro Copper, 64½; Mariquita, 4; Tin Croft, 4½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, May 12.—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with English wheat. Most kinds the demand was rather inactive, at last week's prices. Foreign wheat the show of which was by no means extensive, commanded very little attention at unaltered quotations. Floating cargoes of grain were held on former terms. We had a very dull sale for barley, and in some instances, prices gave way 1s. per quarter. No change took place in the value of malt. Oats were in good supply and heavy request, on rather lower terms. Beans, peas, and flour were unaltered in value.

May 11.—The supplies of most articles of grain in to-day's market were far from extensive. The business doing was but moderate, at Monday's quotations. English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 50s. to 52s.; ditto, white, 51s. to 52s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 50s. to 52s.; rye, 46s. to 48s.; grinding barley, 33s. to 35s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 32s.; malted ditto, 40s. to 42s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 73s. to 75s.; brown ditto, 65s. to 67s.; Kingston and Ware, 76s. to 78s.; Chevallier, 80s. to 82s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 25s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 20s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 22s.; tick beans, 32s. to 35s.; grey peas, 31s. to 33s.; mangel, 42s. to 44s.; white, 38s. to 41s.; bollers, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 6s. to 6s.; Suffolk, 4s. to 4s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 4s. to 5s. per 280 lbs. American flour, 3s. to 3s. per barrel.

Seeds.—There is rather more doing in linseed and rapeseed, at full prices. In other articles, very little business is doing. Linseed, English, sowing, 61s. to 63s.; Mediterranean, 52s. to 57s.; hempseed, 45s. to 52s. per quarter. Coriander, 20s. to 30s. per cwt. English rapeseed, 8s. to 9s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, 111 lbs. to 112s.; ditto, foreign, 110 lbs. to 111s.; rape cakes, 105 lbs. to 106 lbs. per ton. Canary, 44s. to 45s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d. to 10d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 9d. per 4½ lb. loaf. Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 67s. 7d.; barley, 49s. 3d.; oats, 23s. 10d.; rye, 43s. 7d.; beans, 41s. 3d.; peas, 38s. 5d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 68s. 2d.; barley, 39s. 7d.; oats, 23s. 5d.; rye, 42s. 4d.; beans, 41s. 4d.; peas, 38s. 7d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 119,673; barley, 21,091; oats, 10,332; rye, 96; beans, 5596; peas, 435 quarters.

Tea.—The business doing in this article is very moderate, at last week's currency. Common round coupon, 2½d. to 3d. per lb. The stock in London is now 61,809,000 lb.; against 60,155,000 lb. in 1855.

Sugar.—Fine raw sugars have been in fair request, at full prices; in some cases 6d. more money has been realised; but low and damp qualities have moved off slowly, at barely previous quotations. The show of samples is still good. Refined sugars are steady, and grocery lumps may be quoted at 53s. to 56s. per cwt.

Coffee.—Very few transactions have taken place in this market. Prices, however, were much the same as last week.

Rice.—Owing to the large stock in warehouse, dealers operate cautiously. No actual change has taken place in price.

Indigo.—The quarterly sales are progressing heavily, and prices show a decline of from 3d. to 4d. per lb.

Provisions.—For all kinds of butter the demand continues heavy, at barely the late decline in price. There is a moderate business doing in bacon, at full quotations. Hams and lard are unaltered in price.

Tallow.—Our market is quiet. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 46s. to 46s. 6d. per cwt. Town tallow, the supply of which is but moderate, is quoted at 46s. net cash.

Oils.—Lined oil is steady, at 30s. 6d. to 31s. per cwt. on the spot. In other oils very little is doing. Spirits of turpentine, 30s. 6d. to 32s.; and rough, 9s. to 9s. 3d. per cwt.

Spirits.—The business doing in rum is moderately extensive. Proof Lowmeyer, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d.; East India, 2s. to 2s. 1d. per gallon. There is no change to notice in the value of brandy, in which about an average business is doing. Raw spirit, 10s. 8d.; Geneva, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 8d. per gallon.

Coals.—Tandford Moor, 11s. 3d.; Gosforth, 16s.; Harton, 16s. 3d.; Riddell, 16s.; Bradfield, 17s. 6d.; Plummer, 17s.; Hough Hall, 18s. per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 43s. 5d. to 45s. 15s.; clover ditto, 44s. 15s. to 46s. 10s.; and straw, 3s. to 4s. per load.

Hops.—Fine qualities are in steady request, at fully last week's prices. In other kinds very little is doing, at barely late rates:—Mild and East Kent pockets, 65s. to 120s.; Wexford of Kent, 60s. to 105s.; Sussex, 65s. to 95s. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing briskly, at fully the opening prices, which rule fully 2d. per lb. above previous quotations.

Potatoes.—The supplies are seasonably good, and the trade is heavy, at from 25s. to 35s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—There has been a very inactive demand for fat stock, this week, and prices generally have ruled in favour of buyers:—

Beef, from 3s. 0d. to 4s. 11d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; lamb, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lbs. to make the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The trade generally has ruled heavy, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; veal, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

HOBART HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 9.

WAR DEPARTMENT, MAY 9.

6th Dragoon Guards: Cornet S. W. Stevenson has been permitted to resign his Commission.
7th Dragoons: Lieut. A. G. M. Moore to be Captain; Cornet and Adjutant D. Scotland to have the rank of Lieutenant; Cornet J. V. Cleland to be Lieutenant.
7th Light Dragoon: Lieut. D. P. Brown to be Captain; Cornet W. H. Seymour to be Lieutenant.
15th Lieut. G. T. Macartney to be Captain; Cornet C. W. Bell to be Lieutenant.
25th Foot: Major S. Wells to be Lieutenant; Brevet Major G. Holt to be Major; Lieut. A. C. Smith to be Captain; Ensign R. Ross to be Lieutenant; R. S. Paley to be Ensign.
28th Lieut. H. C. Worthington to be Captain.
32nd: Ensign N. T. Crane to be Lieutenant.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Asst.-Surgeon H. Titterton, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces.
Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. H. F. Strang and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Hawker to be Colonels.

BANKRUPT.

W. FORD, Chipping Lambourn, Berkshire, innkeeper.—W. ASPIN, Jun., Stoneley-lane, Tooty-street, Southwark, carrier and carman.—J. JENKINSON, Kingston-on-Hill, china and earthenware dealer.—M. HONEY, Maidstone, grocer.—G. HARDING, Shep-on-Mallet, Somersetshire, innkeeper.—M. WILSON, Greatham-street, City, money scrivener.—G. F. OWEN, Loughlan, Kent, butcher.—T. DAVIES, Liverpool, merchant and commission agent.—P. M'CONNELL, Chesham-on-Medlock, Manchester, cabinetmaker, upholsterer, and furniture dealer.—F. BUCK, Jervaux Abbey, Yorkshire, cabinetmaker.—J. GISCARD, King's Lynn, cabinetmaker and upholsterer.—W. FRYER, Nottingham, wholesale draper.—H. C. BROOKS, East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street; and Lansdowne-terrace, Hackney, metal and general merchant.

TUESDAY, MAY 13.

BANKRUPT.

G. GREGORY, Whitechapel-road, and Church-lane, Whitechapel, baker.—J. W. GREAVES, 11, High-street, Poul, wholesale ironmonger.—E. KEMP, Abingdon, grocer.—J. R. WALKER, Newton Abney, draper.—J. B. LOCKE, Truro, mercer.—H. LIVERSIDGE, E. Kent, surgeon.—H. F. BATES, Sheffield, awl manufacturer.—F. M'KINNEIL and G. SMITH, Liverpool, and Hutton Quarry, manufacturers of waterproof fabrics.—J. S. WAKE-FIELD, Handpeter, watchmaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. G. MATHESON, Glasgow, china-dealer.—J. M'CLYMONT, Glasgow, grocer.—F. BONNAR, Dunfermline, manufacturer.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th November, at Barker's Creek, Castlemaine, Australia, the wife of Henry Keane Grant, Esq., J. P. (late 36th Regiment), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th inst., at Heckington, Lincolnshire, by the Rev. Jas. Delacour, Anne Emma Godson, youngest daughter of the late R. Godson, Esq., to Chas. Henry Little, of Eastwold Abbey, and youngest son of the late W. Little, Esq., of Eye, in Northamptonshire. The bride was given away by Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P.

On the 14th inst., at St. Paul's, Covent-garden, by the Rev. H. R. Smith, Henry Brown, Esq., to Mary, second daughter of Rowland John Reynolds, Esq., of Knight-bridge.

On Tuesday, the 5th of May, 1856, at St. Mark's, Kennington, in the parish of Lambeth, by the Rev. Charlton Lane, Incumbent, Mathew Whitlock, Esq., of Corden Hall, near Richmond, Yorkshire, to Jane Ann, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Harland, of Vauxhall-street, Lambeth Surrey.

On the 13th May, at Christ Church, Paddington, by the Rev. Lacy Henry Ramsey, brother of the bride, the Rev. James Chesterton Bradley, Curate of Corfo Castle, to Caroline, daughter of Lacy Ramsey, Esq., of Inverness-terrace, Hyde-park.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at Piccott's-end, by Daniel Hempstead, Mrs. Sarah Wykes, widow of Mr. John Wykes, and fourth daughter of the late Mr. Daniel Liberty, of Kenworth, Hertis in the 87th year of her age.

At Peover Cottage, Cheshire, on the 9th inst., Caroline Leigh, aged 69, youngest daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Egerton Leigh, of High Leigh, and Jodrell Hall, Cheshire.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. HASSALL.

THE ceremony of presenting a Testimonial to Dr. Hassall, in recognition of the benefits which he has conferred on the community by his scientific labours in connection with the subject of adulteration, took place on Thursday last, at a public dinner at the Freemasons' Hall, at which Lord William Lennox presided, in the absence of Viscount Ebrington, M.P., who was prevented from attending by sudden indisposition. About a hundred gentlemen, comprising noblemen, members of Parliament, and others eminent in science and literature, were present on the occasion.

Owing to the Whiteantidote recess several members of both Houses of Parliament who would otherwise have been present were unavoidably absent, and amongst them we understood were the Earl of Shaftesbury, Viscount Goderich, Mr. Schelefield (the Chairman of the Adulteration Committee of the House of Commons), and Mr. Villiers, members of the same Committee.

The Chairman, in a graceful address, warmly recorded the great merits of Dr. Hassall, and dwelt upon the scientific originality of his labours, and upon the untiring zeal and energy with which he had prosecuted his investigations. His Lordship enlarged upon the general subject of adulteration in its several aspects, and especially in its relation to the revenue, public health, and morality, and in due form presented the testimonial. Dr. Hassall acknowledged in warm and grateful terms this highly gratifying recognition of his labours, gave a short history of the subject of adulteration, and stated that he relied mainly for its suppression upon publicity, and cited some striking instances of the value of the microscope in the detection of adulteration. He took occasion to refer especially to the obligations the community is under to Mr. Wakley for the courage which he evinced in incurring the risk attendant upon the publication of the names of the merchants and tradesmen whose goods had been subjected to analysis.

The Testimonial, which we have engraved, has been designed from Milton's "Paradise Lost." It represents the Angel Ithuriel, clad in armour, touching with his spear Satan, who, having assumed the shape of a toad, sat close to the ear of Eve, tempting her:—

Him thus intent Ithuriel with his spear
Touched lightly: for no falsehood can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but returns
Of force to its own likeness: up he starts
Discover'd and surprised.
Paradise Lost, Book iv.

The piece of plate stands about 3 feet 6 inches in height. The figure is beautifully modelled and chased. One of the panels of the pedestal is occupied with a basso-relievo, representing the microscope and the chemical apparatus employed in the discovery of adulteration; while another bears the following inscription:—

To

ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., F.R.S.,
Analyst of the *Lancet* Sanitary Commission, and Author of the Reports of that Commission (entitled "Food and its Adulterations"), by Members of both the Houses of Parliament, by Members of the Learned Professions, and by others connected with Science, Literature, and Commerce; in recognition of eminent public benefits conferred by his rare scientific skill and indefatigable labour, in the Detection and Exposure of a Pernicious and Systematic Adulteration of Food and Medicine. May 15th, 1856.
Designed by the Rev. G. M. Braune, M.A. Modelled by M. Freret.

The symbolism of the design will be readily perceived. The Spirit of Good, as represented by the Angel, is employing Science, symbolized by the Spear, for the discovery of Truth, under the talismanic touch of which the fraud and falsehood of Adulteration, in the semblance of a Toad, spring to light.

FOUNDATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN GOLDEN-LANE.

In our Journal of last week we briefly recorded this event: we now engrave the interesting ceremony. The object of the new school is the supplying free education to the children of the poor inhabitants of Golden-lane and Whitecross street. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., presided over the ceremony, in the absence of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who takes a deep interest in popular education, and especially of this locality.

This school had its origin in the zealous and persevering efforts of the Incumbent of the parish, the Rev. William Rogers, who, perceiving that there were in his cure 2386 children of the lowest class, between the ages of ten and fourteen, who did not attend any school whatever, addressed a letter on the subject to Lord John Russell, then President of the Council in November, 1854, calling his Lordship's attention to their wild condition, and the unmet poverty of the district. The result was that the Committee of Council on Education voted a grant of two-thirds of the expenses of erecting a new school for the special benefit of the poorest children in the district. In reliance upon this support, a freehold site in Golden-lane was procured, and plans were prepared by the architect, Mr. Hesketh, for a building containing three school-rooms, and capable of accommodating 1000 children. The cost of this building (including £2200, the purchase money of the site for building and playground) is estimated at £8452. The Committee of Council, as already stated, will defray two-thirds of this, viz., £5634 1s. 4d. For the remaining third, viz., £2817 6s. 8d., an appeal is made to the various public bodies and the friends of education in general. The stone having been laid,

Mr. Gladstone addressed the company present at some length, and with his usual ability. Adverting to an observation made in the course of the proceedings by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, the Incumbent of St. Thomas, Charterhouse, at whose suggestion the school is about to be erected, in reference to the relations between the west and east of London, he said he heartily wished that the great mine which that topic opened up was now or ever had been thoroughly worked, and that those who inhabited the western portion of the metropolis were alive to the immense responsibility which attached to them in reference to vast masses of the population of this city, who were as completely unknown to the inhabitants of the

fear, and love of God (Cheers). He believed those who, with him, adhered to the principle that it was wise to draw payment from the labouring classes, so called, for the education of their children, were yet prepared to go along with the founders of this school when they were dealing with a class who were not called the labouring class, by whom he meant, independent of their vocation, persons who had fixed abodes, but with a floating sea of human life, in which were tossed



THE TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO DR. HASSALL, ON THURSDAY.
(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

up and down a huge mass of less fortunate beings, not inaptly termed "the Arabs of modern civilisation"—great masses of energy and animal and mental life, but untamed and unreclaimed; and he did not for a moment question the wisdom of the principle with which they threw



THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE SCHOOL IN GOLDEN-LANE.

open the doors of their school to that class of the population, and bade them come and receive freely the knowledge which they offered them (Cheers). Mr. Rogers had in a jocular way observed that among other inducements to his undertaking this work was the belief that he was to some extent laying the foundation of Christian eloquence in London, seeing that, dealing as he would do chiefly with the children of costermongers, he might go far to put an end to that coarse clamour which in this metropolis distracted the minds of those who had sermons to prepare, and prevented them producing efforts worthy of their theme. He (Mr. Gladstone) ventured to go one step beyond that, and say that he knew not why those schools should not lay the foundation of a great deal of other eloquence. He knew not why those ragged boys whom they caught in the street and sought to educate should not themselves, under the hands of skilful workmen, become contributors to that Christian eloquence the extension of which they all desired (Cheers). Mr. Rogers, in a pamphlet he had written, had referred to a day when it might fairly be proposed to connect this school with the hierarchy of schools above it, and had well remarked that "a child of this district would have an opportunity of acquiring a good sound practical education, without being a burden to his parents; and, if found worthy to be draughted off to Dulwich College, in accordance with the will and intentions of Alleyn, the universities would be open to him; and who knows whether, at some future time, a denizen

of this poor, despised, and degraded district of St. Thomas, Charterhouse, might not mount the wool-sack or fill the see of Canterbury?" Such things had happened before now, and might occur again. In this free country the paths of preferment were open to all. It might be said that every man had "a clear stage and no favour." Many of those who had filled the see of Canterbury had been enabled to point to the lowliness of their origin. The Church, even in the worst possible times, had been ever ready to befriend the virtuous and the learned. There was no period when it had not been the privilege and the hope of the poor to rise to eminence by meritorious labours in her service. He hoped that it would never be otherwise, and that the path of the priesthood, adorned at that moment by so many conspicuous examples of piety and learning, would ever be the path in which man might gratify his natural tendency to expand his energies and bestow benefits on his fellow-creatures (Cheers).

The Dean of Salisbury moved a vote of thanks to the Lord President of the Committee of Council, for the liberal support which had been given to these schools. He stated that thirty-seven years ago, the Marquis of Lansdowne had erected the infant schools which stood at no great distance from that spot.

Mr. Harry Chester returned thanks on the part of the Committee of Council.

The National Anthem was sung by the children of the Goswell-street Schools, who were afterwards regaled with tea and cakes on the ground.



RUGELEY, STAFF. ORDISHIRE.—THE HIGH-STREET AND TOWN HALL.



SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "LES QUATRE SAISONS," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

REOPENING OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE reopened on Saturday last. The closing of our time-honoured Temple of the Lyrical Drama was a memorable event in the annals of Music in England; and equally memorable will be its present reopening. Future musical historians will draw a parallel between the occurrences of the last nine or ten years and those of a period of about equal length in the early part of the last century, when the establish-

ment of a second Opera-house, in opposition to Handel, had the effect of ruining the great master's circumstances, breaking his health, and driving him to the verge of insanity; while his rivals derived no benefit from his defeat, for their theatre also fell to the ground, and Italian opera was for a time extinct in England. It remains to be seen whether the parallel will hold good to the end; for the contest between Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera still continues, and its result may be different from that which took place a hundred years

ago. Then London was quite unable to maintain two great Italian theatres; but such has been the growth of our immense metropolis that it is impossible to set limits to its power of supporting the most gigantic establishments. Both theatres have our wishes for their prosperity; for a vigorous competition is the surest way to produce good management on both sides.

When Her Majesty's Theatre re-opened, it was found that during the years it stood in melancholy desertion and silence, its preservation was by



"LUNA IN HER CAR," FROM "THE WINTER'S TALE," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

no means neglected by the energetic lessee, who appears to have never lost hope of one day retrieving the fortunes of his house. He vindicated his legal rights against every assailant, and kept the theatre in as complete repair as if it were in daily use. The stories of internal dilapidation, rotten works, colonies of rats, and so forth, so industriously propagated, were found to be mere fabrications. The public, who crowded every part of the house on Saturday evening, the moment the doors were thrown open, saw with admiration and pleasure that there was no change or sign of decay; everything was as fresh, brilliant, and beautiful as ever; every object showed that this great fane of the dramatic muse had been constantly and religiously preserved.

The "Cenerentola" was the opera selected for this interesting occasion, and a better choice could not have been made; for the piece is as gay and comic as its music is light and beautiful; and, moreover, we had, for its interesting heroine, the charming Albani. The appearance of this (in many respects) unrivalled performer was eagerly expected, and more than realised the most sanguine anticipations of her admirers. During her absence from England, we have heard much of her continued progress, her Continental triumphs in new branches of her art, her changes both of voice and style, and her assumption of characters which formerly we should never have dreamed of her attempting. But the character in which she now appeared before us was one of her old favourite parts, and she acted and sang it with all the old charm with which she alone can clothe it. When the rise of the curtain discovered her, sitting in her chimney corner blowing the kitchen fire, an acclaim of welcome burst from every part of the house. She was unchanged in her aspect—stouter, certainly, than consists with beauty of form—but her comely face and frank open expression were as pleasant as ever. The first sounds of her voice, the deep, thrilling notes of the old nursery ballad, hushed the audience into the deepest silence, followed at the end of the melancholy little ditty, by reiterated peals of applause. Throughout the piece she acted and sang as of old; acting with the most touching simplicity, and singing with exquisite grace and finish. She has of late greatly extended the compass of her voice, so as to be enabled to sustain soprano parts. This we had apprehended could not be done without some sacrifice of her incomparable contralto notes; but in this we were agreeably disappointed. Her low tones were as full and beautiful as ever, while in the higher part of the scale, she has gained additional flexibility and lightness. Her execution is as clear, round, and articulate, as the finest instrument, while it has a charm which no instrument can ever reach.

Calzolari, who was a favourite singer at her Majesty's Theatre, seven years ago, when he was a very young man, has more than fulfilled the promise of excellence which he then gave. It is not too much to say that he is now one of the greatest tenors on the Italian stage. His voice is beautiful, and has received the highest cultivation. He belongs to the pure Italian school—a school which we are in some danger of losing, from the growing encroachments of German performers, and their manner of singing on the Italian stage. Calzolari sings Rossini's music as it was sung in Rossini's day—for we must speak of Rossini's day as one that is past, though he himself has survived it. As an actor, too, Calzolari has made progress: his personation of the *Prince* was intelligent, graceful, and manly. It unluckily happened that Belletti, who was to have performed the very lively part of *Dandini*, was unable to appear, and Signor Beneventano undertook it at a very short notice. This was hard upon a stranger, whose future fortune would naturally depend a good deal on first impressions. In person, being large and heavy, he was not fitted for the part; but he performed it so well that he gained a very favourable reception. Signor Zuconi, another stranger, was *Don Magnifico*. His voice was deficient in power, but he acted with considerable humour, and sang like a good musician. The little parts of *Clotilda* and *Tisbé* were very nicely performed by two young ladies—*Mdlles. Bertl* and *Rizzi*, who are evidently capable of greater efforts.

The orchestra, under the direction of Signor Bonetti, did its duty admirably. It is large, complete in every part, composed of good performers, and in a state of excellent discipline. We never heard vocal music better accompanied. The *mise en scène* was rich, tasteful, and worthy of this magnificent theatre.

The opera was followed by a divertissement, called "Les Quatre Saisons." Though not a regular ballet, it is a pretty piece, beautifully got up, and exhibiting the talents of four danseuses—*Mesdames Boschetti, Kattine, Lizereux, and Bellon*—who are really a brilliant constellation. *M. Vaudris*, too, showed himself to be a dancer of great merit.

Madame Albani will play in the "Sonnambula" on Monday, and in the "Favorita" on Thursday. *Mdlle. Niccolomini* and *Marie Taglioni* are daily expected.

PRINCESS'—"WINTER'S TALE."

WE this week present our readers with our promised illustration from the classical allegory introduced into Mr. Kean's version of the "Winter's Tale." The judicious closing of the third act with the trial-scene of *Queen Hermione* necessarily threw the whole action relating to *Bithynia* into the fourth act. A lapse of sixteen years was then to be supposed without the usual aid of the drop to indicate the interval. Fortunately as we have already recorded, the text of Shakspeare came to the assistance of the stage-conductor. Time, as *Chorus*, usually omitted, appears in the book for the purpose of rendering some account of the interval. To this idea Mr. Kean wisely determined to give a classical form, and proceeded to invent a clever allegory that might render it more interesting. Accordingly, exchanging the Old Man with his scythe and hour-glass for the ancient *Chronos*, he determined to introduce his venerable figure midway between Night and Dawn, and thus to prepare for his advent by the excellent tableau represented in our illustration. The chaste Moon and her attendant stars are here personified, and supposed to be sinking before the car of *Phœbus*, which is about to arise with all its morning glories. The reader is aware that the figures are derived from the study of Flaxman and the antique, and the general effect sufficiently commends itself to the cultivated taste. But some further description may be acceptable:—

Time, the *Chronos* of the Greeks, was, according to the ancients, measured and bounded by the sun and moon. *Phidias* placed the rising sun at one end of the eastern pediment of the Parthenon, and the sinking moon at the other. The two sides of the Arch of Constantine at Rome were decorated with sculptures of the time of *Trajan* representing the same subjects also. Eternity was personified on coins holding the moon in one hand and the sun in the other. Thus it will be found that the sun and moon are authorised accompaniments of time personified. The subject of the present Engraving is the opening tableau, "Luna Descending," introduced in the "Winter's Tale," at the Princess' Theatre. Luna, or rather *Selene*, according to the Greeks, appears in her chariot sinking into the sea. The stars personified follow her in her descent; and the flying winged genius, with a fillet, often appears in ancient representations of this subject as a precursor similar to *Aurora* before the chariot of the Sun. The Stars are taken from a painted vase in the *Musée Blacas*, at Paris; other figures composed from bas-relief representations of the Moon visiting *Endymion*. The chariot of *Selene* is drawn by white oxen. In the centre beneath a female figure reclines, holding a cornucopia with fruits and flowers, and the share of a plough, symbolising the fertile Earth. This personification is rarely omitted in antique representations of *Endymion*, *Prometheus*, or the rape of *Proserpine*.

MUSIC.

MARIO appeared at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA on Tuesday evening, for the first time this season. He performed his favourite part of *Gennaro*, in "Lucrezia Borgia." He was warmly welcomed by the audience, but more than one circumstance contributed to impair the éclat of his reappearance. He himself was evidently indisposed; his voice was affected by hoarseness; and, though he acted and sang with feeling and beauty, yet he did not display his usual fire and energy, and omitted some portion of the music. It appeared, however, that *Ronconi*, who ought to have appeared in the important character of *Duke of Ferrara*, was also indisposed, and the part was committed to the inferior hands of *Zeiger*. *Grisi*, on the other hand, exerted herself to the very utmost, and exhibited even more than her usual power; but her almost unassisted efforts were unable to sustain the weight of the piece, which, accordingly, went off flatly, and with little effect. It is not surprising that this ungenial season should act injuriously on the delicate organisation of Italian singers.

At the DRURY LANE OPERA, on Whit-Monday, there was a very good and successful performance of "Cinderella," which, it may be remembered, is a version of Rossini's "Cenerentola," by Mr. Rophino Lacy, brought out at Covent Garden some five-and-twenty years ago. Great liberties are taken with the original piece; much of the music is cut out, and many things are interpolated from "Guillaume Tell" and other operas; and the fairy machinery of the original nursery tale is introduced. With all these changes, it is a pleasant and amusing piece; and on the present occasion it was exceedingly well got up and performed. *Mrs. Fanny Huddart* played the part of *Cinderella* most agreeably, and her fine contralto voice was admirably suited to the music.

Mr. Haigh, too, appeared to more than usual advantage in the character of the *Prince*; Mr. Durand was a grotesque and pompous *Don Magnifico*; and Mr. Manvers was an excellent *Dandini*. Altogether the production of this piece does great credit to the management.

THE TWO PHILHARMONIC SOCIETIES, the Old and the New, have had their concerts this week—one on Monday and the other on Wednesday evening—at the Hanover-square Rooms. Both concerts were very good and very successful. At the Old concert the feature of peculiar interest was the performance, by Mr. Cooper, of Spohr's dramatic concerto—a magnificent display of talent, which was sufficient to place Mr. Cooper at the head of the English violinists. At the New concert Madame Schumann performed a pianoforte concerto by her husband—a work of undeniable genius, but in a style so peculiar that it is impossible, on a first hearing, to form a just appreciation of its merits. Howard Glover's cantata, "Tam o' Shanter," originally produced at one of these concerts last year, was now repeated with increased effect. Both these concerts were attended by crowded audiences.

THERE was a splendid performance at the MUSICAL UNION on Tuesday morning. Quartets of Mozart and Mendelssohn were played by Messrs. Ernest, Cooper, Hill, and Piatl—a body of executants not to be surpassed in Europe. Moreover, Madame Clara Schumann, our musical lioness at present, played Mendelssohn's beautiful trio in C minor, with Ernest and Piatl; and, as a solo, Beethoven's air, with variations in C minor, Op. 36. As might be supposed, she was listened to with enthusiasm by the most crowded and brilliant assemblage of the season.

M. JULIEN has engaged, for his series of Concerts in the provinces, a band of Zouave trumpeters, just arrived from the Crimea. They are likely to attract much attention, not only by their appearance and the military associations which they will excite, but by the very peculiar character of their music. Though the notes produced from their trumpets are but four, the effect of those notes is such that, on the field of battle, their shrill sounds have often struck terror into the hearts of the most daring enemies. They appeared on Wednesday, at Julien's Concert, in the Bellevue Gardens, at Liverpool, and their singular and striking performance made an immense impression on the audience. They not only played their own battle-calls and other martial pieces, but took part in a "Zouave Quadrille," arranged by Julien expressly for their instruments. There were above ten thousand persons in the gardens during the concert.

BEAUMONT INSTITUTION.—A grand vocal and instrumental concert was given at this institution on Thursday, the 8th inst., in aid of the library. It consisted chiefly of popular and familiar music, and gave great satisfaction. We have, however, one objection to find with it—it was too long; or, in other words, there was "too much of a good thing." The programme included nearly thirty songs, irrespective of encores, and brought the concert to a close at an unusually late hour. Quality rather than quantity is the thing required; but in this instance there were both. *Mrs. Sims* Reeves was in fine voice, and sang the recitative and air "All is lost" from the "Sonnambula" magnificently. His Bb in alt from the chest was thrown out with great power, and wrought the audience to a high pitch of excitement. The next song with which he favoured the audience was "My love is like a red, red rose," sung in an exquisite falsetto voice, and loudly applauded. He gave for the encore the beautiful little ballad of "Good Morrow," by Charles Mackay and Frank Mori, and sang it charmingly. He afterwards revived several old songs, and among others the "Bay of Biscay," which he delivered in his best dramatic style. *Miss Louisa Vinning* did full justice to Bishop's song, "Bid me discourse," and was encored, but declined. Her rendering of "Home, sweet home," was very simple and pathetic. We never heard it better sung. "Where the bee sucks" was also a delightful performance, and was followed, as an encore, by "Gin a body." *Miss Vinning* is, in fact, a charming singer. We wish we could say as much for *Mme. Thillon*. Her voice is not improving; though in ballads of a broad description, such as "Minnie" and "Charlie," she produces a certain effect. *Mme. Amadei* gave the drinking song from "Lucrezia Borgia" with her accustomed power; and *Mrs. Sims* Reeves sang "Nae luck about the house" admirably. We must not forget to mention the young violinist, Mr. W. Cattermole, of Her Majesty's Theatre, who played Paganini's variations on the "Carnaval de Venise" in a most praiseworthy manner. Mr. Frank Mori conducted at the pianoforte.

We learn that the children Brousil, who have already earned so great a reputation on the Continent, will shortly arrive in England to give a series of concerts. This remarkable family consists of six members, three girls and three boys; the most prominent of whom is *Mdlle. Bertha*, a young lady fourteen years of age, who performs on the violin. So great was the sensation they created in Austria and other parts of Germany that the Princesses of Thurn and Taxis took them under her protection, and introduced them to the Court of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria. They afterwards performed at Salzburg before the Empress Dowager, who called Master Aloys—a violin-virtuoso of seven years of age—her "little Mozart." Of their recent performances at Paris the Parisian newspapers speak in glowing terms, and they will doubtless excite in London a large amount of curiosity and patronage.

THE THEATRES, &c.

OLYMPIC.—A new piece in four acts, by Mr. Tom Taylor, was produced on Monday, the subject being taken from a French novel. It is entitled "Retribution"—a title already appropriated by more than one drama, but strictly expressive of the theme of the present. In the subject of the play we cannot think Mr. Taylor has shown his usual taste, though it must be confessed that it is worked up with skill, judgment, and effect. An injured husband is determined to take revenge in kind, and, like *Iago*, be "even with" his wronger, "wife for wife." Assuming the name of *Count Priuli*, he visits the house of the seducer, and attempts the honour of his wife by insinuating suspicion and jealousy. He succeeds in bringing the lady to the point of yielding; but, in the moment of almost triumph, abandons his unworthy purpose. The working out of this plot occupies the first three acts, and gives to Mr. Wigan many opportunities for fine and subtle acting. The final act crowds together the results of this sinister state of things. The catastrophe is brought about by the agency of *De Mornac's* younger brother (Mr. Gaston Murray), who, really loving the tempted lady, is desirous of warning her of her danger, and does this on his knees, just as the husband himself, *De Beaupré* (Mr. G. Vining), is entering the chamber. A duel ensues; and the young man is carried dying to *De Mornac's* apartments. The wife also proceeds to the same spot, but conceals herself, and is followed by *De Beaupré*. Another duel here takes place between the two husbands, who fight in their shirt sleeves with foils, when the wronged husband is avenged. *De Mornac* seeks ungenerously to embitter his rival's peace by impugning his wife's fidelity; but this falsehood, on her appeal, he ultimately withdraws, and thus the curtain descends on a well-arranged tableau. The scenery and dresses are new and good, and the acting throughout is excellent. *Miss Herbert*, as *Madame De Beaupré*, showed considerable talent, and much promise. The verdict of the audience on the merits of the play was by no means unanimous.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Buckstone has provided for Whitsuntide playgoers another real Tom Thumb, in the person of Master Bundy, who is only twenty-seven inches in height and five years of age. For the purpose of introducing him the burlesque of "Tom Thumb" is enacted for an afterpiece, and the text of the part is boldly outspoken by the infant performer. He was well received.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Mr. Charles Dillon has given further proof of his powers in two additional characters—that of *Don Felix*, in "The Wonder," and that of *Don Cesar de Bazan*, in the melodrama so denominated. In both parts he has succeeded in convincing us that, as an actor, he is "a ripe and good one," and likely to succeed with a refined metropolitan audience. We hear that he is to be the new lessee of the Lyceum Theatre, and will thus have an arena for the full illustration of his extraordinary capacity for quiet and natural acting.

ASTLEY'S.—The Whitsun drama at this house is entitled "The Horse of the Cavern; or, the Mounted Brigands of the Abruzzi." It is produced with scenic and equestrian appointments, and is altogether a splendid affair. The marvels of the circle maintain their high character.

DRURY LANE.—Mrs. W. J. Florence still continues in the ascendant, and on Monday appeared in another American farce, called "Mischievous Annie." It is merely a vehicle for the introduction of the actress in a number of eccentric parts, in which she imitates admirably a Spanish danseuse, a French opera singer, a Yankee boy and girl, a true-blue sailor with a horripile, and a Dutch organist. We may thus learn at one sitting the many things Mrs. Florence is capable of doing; and with these various attractions, Mrs. Florence ought to prove the "great hit" which she is described to be by managerial confession.

ADELPHI.—We find that Mr. Carter of this theatre will take his annual benefit on Wednesday, the 21st instant, and hope that he will "command," as he certainly "deserves, success."

THE POLYTECHNIC.—On Saturday several novelties were inaugurated for the forthcoming season, and the institution was attended by a numerous company. Mr. Pepper commenced the business of the evening with a lecture on the late controversy concerning the rotation of the moon on her own axis, which was illustrated by simple but appropriate apparatus. The Tyrolean instrument, called the cither, was then produced by *Mademoiselle Mundie*, and very satisfactory demonstration made of its peculiar powers; but much more interest was excited by the performance of *Herr Ziron* on the emmelynka, a small instrument played by the mouth, and in separate pieces, but capable of great variety and volume. After a lecture on a model of Sebastopol, the exhibition concluded with some dissolving views, illustrative of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," from pictures by Mr. David Scott, a Scotch artist, conceived and painted in a bold imaginative style, and accompanied with a lecture by the Rev. J. B. Brasted, describing the subject of the paintings. This part of the entertainment was very interesting, and received great applause.

THE PANOPTICON.—A grand concert has been added to the usual attractions for the benefit of holiday visitors. *Mme. Anna Thillon*, *Miss Poole*, *Senora Marietta*, *Mr. Augustus Braham*, *Mr. Frank Budda*, and the Spanish Minstrels, are among the performers on the occasion.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—A change of piece was introduced on Monday, under the title of "Love's Luccubrations." In this the famous character of *Peter Patchkettle* was exhibited with Mr. Love's usual humour, and abundantly illustrated with ventriloquial varieties. The entertainment is also made to embrace some capital original music, composed by Mr. Van Norden and played by *Miss Julia Warman*. The room has been additionally decorated, and the costumes of the various assumptions are new, striking, and pleasing.

WOODIN'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Important additions have also been made to Mr. Woodin's "Olio of Oddities." Great as was the number of characters and sketches, it has been increased by about thirty additional ones, in order to secure some novelty for a new season. The greater portion occurs in the first part, under the title of a "New Loco-Joko-Motive Lyric—Off by the Train;" and it consists of individuals, male and female, struggling in the crowd to secure first, second, and third-class seats. The song occupies about fifteen minutes, and twice the number of persons is sketched off in that short space—and well sketched off too, with something to do, something to say, and frequently with a change of costume, partially or wholly. This is sharp work, but it is vigorously executed. *Miss Clara Chatteray*, too, has a new song, including the latest news about peace and the Congress, the Royal Academy, the Moon's Rotation, and such topics. *Herr Otto*, of Rosenberg, also, has a new German song. New characters appear likewise by "London Gaslight." *Herr Formis*, as *Marcel*, and *Mrs. W. I. Florence*, as the *Yankee Gal*, come forward in full force—the latter in irresistible vraisemblance, and in the complete effluence of American eccentricity. These novelties will doubtless impart fresh life to Mr. Woodin's entertainment.

GREAT GLOBE.—Mr. Wyld has provided an interesting novelty for holiday sightseers, consisting of an ethnological collection, illustrative of contemporary history, including many Oriental figures, clothed and armed in Turkish needlework and apparel of the richest manufacture, among which shine out the ladies of the harem. The accessories are also the products of Turkish arts, and will not a little surprise the intelligent spectator by their beauty and completeness.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Earl of Westmorland, the chairman of the Committee of Management of the Academy, having represented to the Queen that the funds of this institution were not at present adequate to carry out its artistic purposes, her Majesty, taking into consideration the great good already effected for art in this country by the Academy, although with limited means, has most graciously signified her intention of honouring with her presence a Grand Fancy Dress Ball, which will be given on Friday, the 6th of June, at the Hanover square Rooms. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Academy. In the list of patrons are the names of Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester; and amongst the ladies patronesses are upwards of seventy distinguished members of the aristocracy. The ball will be unusually brilliant and attractive, the regulation being that no gentleman will be admitted except in uniform, Court, or fancy dress, and many quadrilles of picturesque costumes are now being organised. The Grand Fancy Dress Ball bids fair, therefore, to be one of the events of the season, and it is to be hoped that the Academy will be strengthened by a large financial success.

A HORSE FAIR IN THE CRIMPA.—The horse fair held at MacKenzie Farm has proved a most utter failure. The Russians are so sure of being able to provide themselves with horses for next to nothing, that they are in no hurry to bid till the time of departure draws nigh, and the acrey is put upon the English. Some hundreds of officers went yesterday to the fair, and there was a considerable attendance of Russian officers on the ground, but they came to look, and not to buy. Their largest offers ranged from £4 to £8. In one instance, however, £40 was given for a fine English mare. Horses and ponies were at a ruinous discount. Some mules and bait animals were sold for 5s. and 10s. a piece. Some had cost, probably, fifty and others a hundred times as much. I know of three mules being sold for 7s. 6d., and have heard that fourteen mules were sold for £1. Our officers were greatly annoyed at the offers which were made to them. In one instance a gentleman had sent up his horse in charge of his servant, with a card, marked in French, "The price of this horse is £50." A Russian officer took the card, scratched out the 0, and offered five imperial for the animal. They told us they never paid more than 100 roubles for their best chargers, and that all they wanted were English stallions and mares for breeding. What is to be done with the pomes, extra chargers, and bait animals no one knows, unless private speculators do something for the army. Several attempts have been made to enter into contracts, but the merchants naturally desire that some one should be responsible ere they send up vessels, and individual officers have an equally natural aversion to become liable for such large amounts as would be involved in the undertaking. For the information of Lord Pannure, however, it may be observed that the agent of a very large shipowner says he will undertake to carry horses to England at £20 a head in steamers, and at £15 a head in sailing-vessels. Many of the animals out here in the Land Transport Corps could not be replaced in England under £40 or £50, so that it would be worth the expense to send them home if there is any need for them.—*Letter from the Camp, May 1.*

A SECTION of shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China have memorialised the Board of Trade against the continuance of the undertaking.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE WEST INDIA DOCKS, LIMEHOUSE.

THIS alarming and extraordinary accident—which took place on the night of Tuesday the 6th inst.—still continues to excite the greatest interest, it being very doubtful but that some lives have been lost in the catastrophe. From the most authentic sources we have obtained the following particulars of the accident.

For some time past the outer gates of the dock nearest the river have been under repair, and could not be used, so that the whole pressure of the water in the dock was against the inner gate. This, however, was of improved and substantial construction, formed of timber 2½ feet thick, strongly riveted and bolted, and so built and hung as to offer the strongest resistance to the body of water within. In the course of the evening the wind blew very heavily from the N.E., right up the canal towards the Limehouse end, and, as usual, there was numerous craft in the vicinity of the dock in readiness to go out at the flood. About half-past nine the tide in the river was at the lowest ebb; the lock was almost dry; while on the other side of the closed gates in the lock there was a depth of some nineteen or twenty feet of water. Suddenly, without the least warning, the lock-gates, which opened inwards, were forced outwards towards the river, by the pressure of water, with tremendous fury, and a scene of the most alarming and almost indescribable nature ensued. The ponderous heavy gates were literally carried away from their massive bearings by the force of the current, and swept into the river, and then came the numerous lighters and craft which had collected near the entrance.

Nothing could be done to bring them up. They came down with the torrent, which was rolling through the lock into the river, and many of them sank with their cargoes. The water swept along the canal with extraordinary impetuosity. Several of the small foreign grain laden schooners and galliots were carried away from their moorings, and getting foul of each other, lost spars, &c. In about ten minutes the water had run out of the entire length of the canal, upwards of a mile, and the whole of the shipping, between eighty and ninety vessels, were aground. The damage, however, considering the fearful character of the accident, is comparatively small. A Dutch galliot laden with grain, and some ten or twelve barges, sunk in the dock, is the principal loss. These, however, do not include the lighters, which went down in the river off the entrance, at Limehouse. A great quantity of wreck was also washed out, but a large portion of it has been recovered by the Thames Police. It may be important to state that the large ships moored in the canal, on the water running out, settled down, and made beds for themselves in the mud, and at present they do not appear to have sustained any injury. Indeed, the larger class of shipping fared better than the smaller.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

Whitehead and Edward—H. Smart; concerto, pianoforte first time of performance in this country), Master Horton Claridge Allison (aged eight years and a half)—Hauptmann; aria, Madame Clara Novello (soprano), Mrs. W. H. Holmes—Schumann—Violoncello, Madame Clara Novello, Violon, Mr. Glen cut; song (by desire), Madame Clara Novello, Violin of the Wilderness—Lady Cotton Sheppard; nocturne, the Violet pianoforte (first time of performance) Mr. W. H. Holmes—Missa, Miss —, and Mr. Walter Macfarren; song, two performers (by desire), Miss —, Mr. Walter Macfarren, and Miss —, W. H. Holmes and his daughter, Miss S. G. E. Holmes (pupil of Mr. Walter Macfarren in the Royal Academy of Music)—W. H. Holmes; song, Middle. Federica Rainaldi; rondo, Beethoven and fantasia, Allison—Fingers (by desire), pianoforte, Master Horton Claridge Allison—Missa, Miss —, and Mr. Walter Macfarren, Mr. Douce's and Mr. W. H. Holmes—Mozart; Promenade d'un Solitaire, pianoforte, Mr. Matine—Stephen Heller; selection from Preludes, &c., Mr. Hammond—W. S. Bennett; studies by Chopin, Schumann, and Potpourri—Moonlight on the Lake, E. J. Lodge, and W. H. Holmes—Missa, Miss —, and Mr. Walter Macfarren—W. H. Holmes. Tickets, non-subscribers (reserved), 8s., only of W. H. Holmes, 76, Beaumont-street, Marylebone.

THE SULTAN'S PERFUMED VAPOUR-
BATH (the greatest luxury in bathing). Warm, Iban, Mer-
curial, Sulphur, Harrogate, and Shampoo Baths, always ready.—10,
Argyle-place, Regent-street, and 5, New Broad-street, City. Warm
Baths sent out within ten miles of London.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMING COOKING
APPARATUS on Dr. ARNOTT'S principle, to which a First-Class Medal was awarded at the Paris Exhibition, is to be seen in daily operation at the Manufacturers', F. EDWARDS, SON, and CO., 42, Poland-street, Oxford-street. This range is the most economical ever yet constructed and F. E. S., and Co., can guarantee the cure of any smoky Chimney by its use. Prospectus sent on application. Dr. Arnett's Grate, as adapted for Drawing-room use is also to be seen in operation.

£100 each (many of which are already subscribed for), payable by instalments.

CELEBRATED CANTERBURY PUNCH.—One dozen of this delicious beverage in quart hock bottles (six to the gallon) will be forwarded carriage-free to London, hamper and bottles included, on receipt of Post-office order for 26s., payable to THOMAS PAULI DE LASAUX, Wine-merchant, Canterbury.



ELM-TREE BLOWN DOWN IN HYDE PARK, MAY 7TH, 1856.

LARGE ELM-TREE BLOWN DOWN IN HYDE-PARK.

THAT sage economist, Evelyn, did not more sincerely lament the thinning of the woods at his own dear Wotton by the storm and the axe, than does the Londoner regret the loss of a fine old tree in the Parks. Of these delightful resorts Hyde-park is the most rural in character. It is for the most part high and dry, and is perhaps the most airy and healthy spot in the metropolis. The north-west or Deer-park, verging upon Kensington Gardens, is truly rural. Many of the trees are very picturesque, and deer are occasionally seen here. The Serpentine has upon its

margin some lofty elms; but from other portions of the Park many fine old timber-trees have disappeared; and the famous ring of Charles II.'s day can be but imperfectly traced. The Ring, from previous to the Restoration till far in the reigns of the Georges the fashionable haunt, was on the north of the present Serpentine, and its site is now part of the Ranger's grounds. Some of the old trees remain, with a few of the oaks, traditionally said to have been planted by Charles II. Near the Ring was the lodge, called "Prince Maurice's Head," and in later times the "Cake-house." A slight stream ran before it, and the

house, approached by planks, presented a very picturesque appearance. The fall of one of what Evelyn would have called "that living gallery of aged trees" has supplied our Artist with the accompanying illustration. During the high wind of Wednesday afternoon, the 7th inst., a venerable elm-tree fell a victim to its fury: it was one of the old denizens on the north side of the Serpentine, between the boat-house and the Government magazine, containing stores of ammunition and gunpowder. The circumference of the trunk of the fallen tree is about 18 feet.



SCENE OF THE LATE ACCIDENT AT THE CITY CANAL DOCK-GATES, BLACKWALL POINT.—(SEE PAGE 531.)



OPENING OF THE NEW CHURCH AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, DUBLIN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ST. LUKE'S TEMPORARY CHURCH, CAMDEN-ROAD, HOLLOWAY.

A TEMPORARY but substantial church has been erected in the Camden-road, near the City prison, Holloway (under the sanction of the Board of Works), by a committee formed of a few influential parishioners. The design of the building is novel, being in form a rotunda, eighty-four feet diameter and fifty feet high from the floor to underside of bell-turret. The floor rises from the centre, and the interior is fitted with pews to accommodate 1000 persons. The roof is one span, composed of 24 principals, framed and braced together, covered in with boards felted on the outside; and is surmounted by a bell-turret, containing a fine-toned bell, from the foundry of Messrs. Warner and Sons. The church is lighted by eight side

windows and a circular skylight surrounding the bell-turret. The organ has been erected by Messrs. Jones and Son, of West Brompton. The church will be opened for public worship on Sunday, 4th May, with three services. The Rev. H. Hampton, M.A., from Liverpool, is the Incumbent. The building and ground-plans were constructed by Mr. John Blizard, of Cheltenham, contractor for wooden buildings, and has been erected in the short space of ten weeks. It will be paid for by the pew rents only.

This church has been erected as a precursor to a permanent church to be built on ground adjoining, which has been given by Thos. Poynder, Esq., and contributions have been made to the amount of £1800. Church accommodation is much needed in this part of Islington, and the committee entertain hopes that in a short time the inhabitants and the liberal donors to such objects will respond to their requirements, and enable them to proceed with the building by their donations.



ST. LUKE'S TEMPORARY CHURCH, CAMDEN-ROAD, HOLLOWAY.

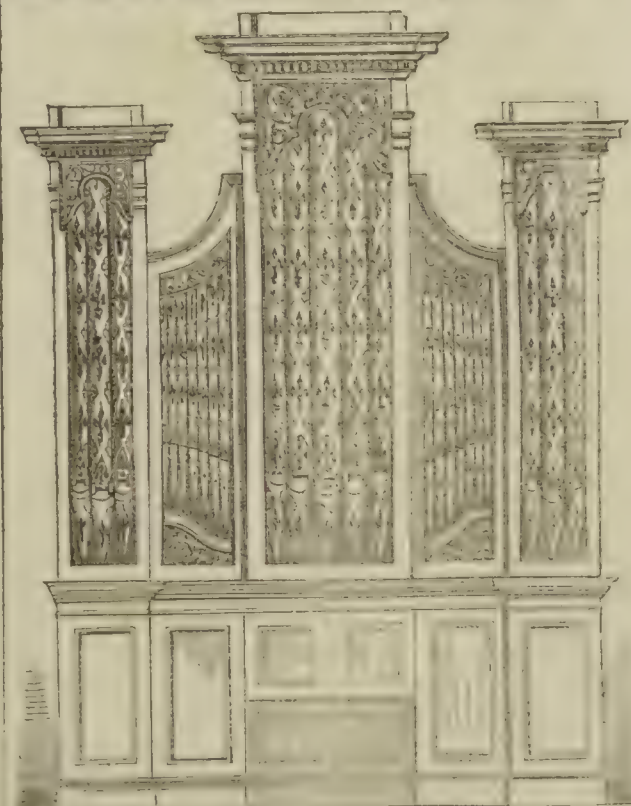
TESTIMONIAL TO MR C. A. SAUNDERS, OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

A VERY gratifying testimonial of respect has just been presented to Mr. C. A. Saunders by the heads of the several departments of the Great Western Railway. The presentation took place in the board-room of the terminus at Paddington, on the afternoon of Saturday week, when



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. C. A. SAUNDERS, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

about 200 of the clerks and other employees on the line assembled; not more than that number out of about 1200 employed as mechanics and clerks on the line being able to be spared from their duties at one time. The testimonial, which had been got up so privately that Mr. Saunders knew nothing of it till within a few days of the presentation, consists of a pair of silver Claret Jugs and an elegant Epergne, supported by finely-modelled figures of Justice, Industry, and Wisdom. The plate was designed and executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell: the epergne is surmounted by some exquisite artificial flowers from the studio of Mrs. Stodart, a floral artist of great talent.



NEW ORGAN FOR ARCHBISHOP TENISON'S CHAPEL, REGENT-STREET. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Gooch, locomotive superintendent, who introduced Mr. Kelly to the meeting.

Mr. Kelly, passenger superintendent of the northern division, then read an address to Mr. Saunders, stating that the officers and principal clerks of the company, so large a portion of whom have for a great length of time been engaged with Mr. Saunders in this important undertaking, desired to offer a mark of their high appreciation of the able manner in which he had uniformly conducted the duties of the difficult and responsible office he had filled for twenty-three years; they having ever felt that, while Mr. Saunders had acted with the strictest impartiality towards all in the service, they could implicitly rely on always receiving from him the kindness of a friend. The epergne bears the following inscription:—

Presented by the officers and principal clerks of the Great Western Railway Company to CHARLES ALEXANDER SAUNDERS, Esq., as a mark of their sincere regard and esteem, and an acknowledgment of the great kindness they have at all times received from him. 19th April, 1856.

Mr. Saunders, who was loudly cheered, then returned thanks for this mark of the regard of the officers of the company. He had had the honour for three-and-twenty years to be connected with the company, and he could not

but express his gratitude to the heads of departments and other officers for the kind, considerate, and continuous support he had always received from them. He was deeply grateful for the assistance they had afforded him; and he could assure the gentlemen of the various departments that, next to the desire of making the company remunerative to the shareholders, the directors had the same wish of adding to the remuneration of their officers whenever occasion would permit. He felt that the company had now passed through all its difficulties; and that, with the completion of the line, it must take a stand which would be most satisfactory to the proprietors and the public.

At the close of Mr. Saunders' address, by the request of one of the gentlemen present, the different officers present passed by Mr. Saunders in review order, and cordially shook him by the hand. Mr. Saunders then retired, amidst an enthusiastic demonstration.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, DUBLIN. OPENING OF THE NEW CHURCH.

THURSDAY, the 1st instant, the feast of the Ascension of our Lord, was happily selected by the venerated and distinguished President of this institution as the occasion of opening for Divine worship the beautiful church recently erected within the precincts of the College, in Stephen's-green, specially for the use of the members and students of the University. The interior of this edifice, says the *Freeman's Journal*, presents many features dear to the admirer of Christian art in the olden times, when every peculiarity of Church architecture, every decorative ornament, however minute, possessed its own symbolic and beautiful meaning, illustrative of some one phase or another of the awful mystery of the Atonement, in the miracles of the Saviour of Mankind on earth—the sacrifice of his saving blood on Calvary—his glorious resurrection and ascension—the foundation of his church, the descent of the Holy Spirit on his chosen disciples, and the triumphs of the faith in the sufferings and martyrdom of their successors.

At an early hour in the morning the requisite ritual ceremonies were performed of devoting and blessing to their holy purpose the altar and sanctuary of the church, which was opened at eleven o'clock for the celebration, for the first time, of the sacrifice of the mass within its walls. Shortly after the opening of the entrances leading to the body and gallery of the church every part of the building appropriated to the laity was thronged with a densely-crowded congregation, comprising numbers of the Roman Catholic clergy of Dublin and its vicinity.

Shortly after eleven o'clock the large body of clergy who attended on the occasion entered the sanctuary and proceeded to their assigned places in the lower choir. The organ choir, composed of amateurs in sacred music, chanted the opening hymn appropriate to the day and occasion. From the doors leading from the sacristy into the sanctuary there issued the archbishops, prelates, and dignitaries who took part in the ceremonies. The Lord Archbishop of Dublin, who presided, was conducted by his attendant clergy to the throne prepared for him at the gospel side of the sanctuary.

The Very Rev. Dr. Newman, Lord Rector of the University, occupied his appropriate seat. The Very Rev. Dean Flannery was also present. The secretary and professors attended in academic costume, and the students of the University, in a large body, also in their collegiate gowns, filled a spacious section of the church. The celebrant of the high mass was the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, Lord Bishop of Bombay, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Quinn, as assistant priest. The high mass was celebrated with every accessory of splendour. The sacred music of the mass comprised selections from the grand masses of Mendelssohn and other celebrated composers.

After the post communion of the high mass, the usual indulgence conceded by the church to the faithful on such occasions was proclaimed, the solemn pontifical blessing was given by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, and the high mass concluded.

The Right Rev. Dr. Leahy, Lord Bishop Coadjutor of the diocese of Dromore, then ascended the pulpit, and, after invoking a blessing, proceeded to deliver a sermon appropriate to the occasion. His Lordship selected his text from the gospel of the day—St. Mark, ch. xvi., verse 19:—"And the Lord Jesus, after he had spoken to them, was taken up into Heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God."

The sermon was heard with deep attention by all sections of the congregation. The Archbishop presiding, the other archbishops, prelates, and clergy then left the sanctuary in procession, and the ceremonial concluded. Crowds of the congregation remained for a considerable time either in prayer or admiring the proportions and arrangements of this beautiful church.

NEW ORGAN FOR ARCHBISHOP TENISON'S CHAPEL, REGENT-STREET.

THE Chapel situate in the rear of the houses on the east side of Regent-street, about midway of its length, was built at the charge of Dr. Thomas Tenison, first Rector of St. James (afterwards, anno 1691, Bishop of Lincoln, and in 1694 Primate), to serve as "a public chapel or oratory for daily Divine service;" and endowed with lands for its maintenance, as also that of a Grammar-school in connection therewith, for the gratuitous education of (now) forty boys, natives of the parish. The property is held and managed by nine trustees, the Rector and senior churchwarden of the parish for the time being *ex-officio* and principal acting trustees. By a diminution in the immediate revenues of the foundation consequent on the formation of Regent-street, and the large cost attending the construction of an entrance to the chapel by way of a vestibule from that street, added to the circumstance of the expenses of the chapel and school having of late years been considerably in excess of the income, the affairs of the trust had become in a state of pecuniary embarrassment. Soon after the appointment to the important living of St. James of the present Rector, the Rev. J. E. Kempe, M.A., in 1853, he set about, amongst other comprehensive matters of practical improvement, an endeavour to retrieve the affairs of the chapel, and to place it in a state of efficiency and usefulness on a level with the best-appointed churches of the metropolis; in which work he was ably seconded by his co-trustees—the senior churchwarden of the parish, Mr. Frederick Crane, of Regent-street. At the suggestion of the latter, they succeeded in prevailing upon the trustees to consent to the conversion of the dungeon like vestibule fronting Regent-street into a dwelling house and shop, substituting for the same an entrance from Chapel-court, adjoining, not less spacious or less convenient of access. And such is the value of household property on this spot, that by the alteration the trust became benefited by a net increase to its revenues of upwards of £250 per annum,* a circumstance which at once not only relieved the trust from pecuniary difficulty, but admitted of the reservation for the future of only a minimum portion of the accommodation of the chapel for letting, appropriating the larger portion to the free and unrestricted use of the parishioners. By means of part of a considerable fund collected by the Rector from a few of the more wealthy parishioners, for the purpose of "providing free church accommodation for the poor," the interior of the chapel was re-edified at a cost of upwards of £1200, with new arrangement in the pews and fittings; the free sittings, and those for letting, being without difference in appearance. By the alteration the interior of the edifice—formerly dull, darksome, and inconvenient—was rendered convenient, light, and airy.

In order to complete the improvements in the chapel Mr. Churchwarden Crane undertook to furnish it with a new organ (the third new church organ this gentleman has been mainly instrumental in setting up in the parish since his official connection therewith), and, obtaining a grant of £50 from the trust funds as a nucleus, and a small donation from the trustees individually, succeeded, with the assistance of the Rev. A. P. Morris, one of the preachers of the chapel, in obtaining, by the subscriptions of the congregation and a few of the larger trading firms of the district, a fund already nearly sufficient to meet the expense. The organ was opened on Easter-day last, on which occasion Lord Bishop Jackson, of Lincoln, late the Rector of the parish, preached an appropriate sermon.

The late organ of the chapel was built by Byfield the elder, in 1750, was then of a single row of keys, with eight stops, and was always reputed as a good instrument for its size (the Byfield, in his early days, a workman of the celebrated Rene Harris, never made a bad one). Some additions were made to the organ at different periods, and, in 1848, a new tenor C swell was put in. But these enlargements, being all what are technically called "upper work," were not for the better of the instrument: it still lacked the most important feature to a grand organ, viz., basis, whilst the upper range was discordantly noisy.

The new organ is of two full rows of keys and pedal, with ten stops to each of the former, and a single rank of open wood sixteen-foot pipes to the latter, presenting altogether four complete diapasons and two doubles. It is constructed on what is known as the German scale, the same as has within the last few years become generally adopted by all the best English builders, and approved of by all the first performers; and is

arranged for the tuning on the system distinguished by the term "equal temperament," the system ever practised in Germany and France, but only now beginning to supplant the generally defective English mode of tuning by unequal temperament. All the approved mechanical contrivances of couplers, composition pedals, &c., are appended. The pipes of six of the stops of Byfield's portion of the old organ are incorporated in the new instrument; those mellowed in their tone by age are of excellent quality. The builders are Messrs. Gray and Davidson, whose well-earned high reputation furnishes sufficient guarantee that the organ will turn out a good one.

The extended compass downwards of the swell forms a somewhat original feature in an organ of the secondary class, as this one is, for the usual mode is to construct that division of such instruments minus the bass; a shortcoming the defect of which is more particularly obvious when the

swell is coupled to the great organ—additional force being thereby imparted to the treble without a corresponding increase in the bass—a mode of augmenting musical power not in accordance with the received principles of correct harmony. But in the organ here under consideration the compass of the great organ and the swell are uniform (CC to F in alt); so that, when the two divisions are united by the coupler, the augmentation of the power is equal throughout, the increased loudness having bass tones also—the latter the great essential not only to the effective rendering of organ music generally, but for giving efficient support to congregational psalmody, the primary object of the parochial church organ.

The case is the old one enlarged; but the decoration displays a novelty in its illuminated pipes in distinction from the universal custom in England of plain gilding, and is altogether in tasteful keeping with the style of the chapel.



THE UNIVERSAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN PARIS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

In a few days the doors of the Palais d'Industrie will be once more thrown open. Another Universal Exhibition is in course of arrangement within its walls. And here, undoubtedly, England is destined to play the most conspicuous part. In all branches of agriculture—in the production of crops as in the breeding of cattle—in the science of manuring, as in the dexterous application of machinery to the preparation of the soil—England may hope to bear off the first prizes. Her leading position is even now strangely illustrated in the Palace. Over the French, as over the British stalls, are the well-known names of our favourite breeds; and to hear the French agriculturist talk about Durhams is amusing. The Exhibition will be a crowded and a very pretty one. The Palais d'Industrie is excellently adapted to it in every respect; and the taste displayed on this occasion by the architect (M. Viel) and the decorator (M. Vaffard) has produced an effect that will far exceed in beauty that which the building presented last year, when crowded with the gorgeous art-manufactures of Paris, the china of Dresden, and the glasswork of Bohemia.

The great nave is now in course of transformation into a vast garden, from the central line of which three elaborate fountains will spring. Two of these fountains will be devoted to the illustration of pisciculture. The public will here find tiny specimens of the salmon, &c., artificially reared in the Bois de Boulogne. But glancing at the general effect of the great nave, closed at either end by painted windows, the effect will be fairly like. The galleries draped with blue and white hangings, and garlanded with wreaths will exhibit the emblems of the towns and countries included in the show. At the base of the columns will be splendid fire, &c., forming the background to one vast and gorgeous bouquet. Under the galleries no less than nine hundred stalls have been erected for the convenience of the bovine race, eight hundred and forty-two specimens had notified their intention of competing when we were in the building. Above, in the broad and splendid galleries will be grouped all kinds of agricultural implements, &c. All this will combine to make the Palace a very tempting lounge; nor will the view, on entering the Palace down a

grove of orange-trees, given by the Emperor to the Company (and some of which are said to date from the time of Francis I.) be the least remarkable part of the show. The porcine and the ovine contributions—the former being 150 strong and the latter 522—will be arranged in the gardens behind the Palace.

These details of the Universal Exhibition that is to be opened in Paris on the 23rd inst. must be of interest to your country readers especially. I may add that the cattle department will not remain open longer than fifteen days; whereas the great Universal Flower-Show—the bouquet of all nations to be arranged in the Nave—will remain open, I believe, throughout the summer. There are many English readers who remember the taste with which our neighbours arranged their flower-show in the Champs Elysees last year; and these will understand the fairy scene French horticulturists will realise under the splendid arched roof of crystal raised by M. Viel for the quinquennial Exhibition of French Industry.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF BELGIUM.—The committee of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives charged with the task of examining the bill demanding credits of 8,900,000 f. and 8,029,000 f. to terminate the entrenched camp of Antwerp and to enlarge that town, held a long sitting on Saturday. General G. liet spoke at considerable length to prove that the organisation of the Belgian army is not in harmony with the fortresses and materiel of the country, and that the constant extension of Antwerp must radically change the present system of defence. The demolition of the fortifications of Mons, of Namur, and of Charleroy appeared to him indispensable, to render a greater number of troops available, and to effect a saving in the public money. After a long discussion, the committee decided unanimously that it would be of public advantage to do away with the fortifications of Mons.

BOLIVIA AND ROME.—Bolivia, in South America, has just sent a diplomatic agent to the Holy See. This is the first time that this little republic has established official relations with the Pontifical Government. Bolivia has a population of about two millions, and contains three dioceses—Cochabamba, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and Paz d'Ayacucho. The capital, Chuquisaca, has no episcopal see, but this is not an unusual thing with capitals—Madrid, for instance, forming part of the see of Toledo. The Bolivian representative sent to Rome is a canon of the cathedral of La Paz. Some years ago Peru chose an ecclesiastic, Berthelemy Herera, canon of Lima, to represent it at Rome and at Florence, and the present choice shows what influence the clergy still enjoy in those countries.—*Letter from Rome.*

* This property is freehold, and at the expiration of the Regent-street leases, early in the next century, much other valuable property falls into this foundation.

Memorabilia, LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

A little chink may let in much light.—OLD PROVERB.

HYMN ANNUALLY SUNG ON MAY MORNING ON THE TOWER OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.

In the year of our Lord God, 1501, the "most Christian" King, Henry VII. gave to St. Mary Magdalen College the advowsons of the churches of Symbrooke, county Gloucester, and Eyndon, county Sussex, together with one acre of land in each parish. In gratitude for this benefaction the College was accustomed, during the lifetime of their Royal benefactor, to celebrate a service in honour of the Holy Trinity, with the collect still used on Trinity Sunday, and the prayer "Almighty and everlasting God, we are taught by Thy holy word that the hearts of Kings," &c.; and after the death of the King to commemorate him in the usual manner. The commemorative service ordered in the time of Queen Elizabeth is still performed on the 1st of May; and the Latin hymn in honour of the Holy Trinity, which continues to be sung on the tower at sun-rising, has evidently reference to the original service. The produce of the two acres above mentioned used to be distributed on the same day between the President and Fellows; it has, however, for many years been given up to supply the choristers with a festive entertainment in the College-hall. Some years ago a prospectus was issued announcing as in preparation "The Madeleine Grace, including the Hymnus Eucharisticus, with the music by Dr. Rogers, as sung every May morning on the Tower of Magdalen College, Oxford, in Latin and English. With an historical introduction by William Henry Black." This work never made its appearance, and I have an indistinct recollection that the original MS. of the hymn was lost through the carelessness of the lithographer to whom it was entrusted for the purpose of making a facsimile.

Whilst making some researches in the library of Christchurch, Oxford, I discovered what appears to me to be the first draught of the hymn in question. It has the following note—"This hymn is sung every day in Magdalen College Hall, Oxon, dinner and supper throughout the year for the after grace, by the chaplains, clerks, and choristers there. Composed by Benjamin Rogers, Doctor of Musicke, of the University of Oxon, 1635." It is entered in a folio volume, with this memoranda on the flyleaf:—"Ben Rogers, his Book, Aug. 18, 1673, and presented me by Mr. John Playford, Stationer in the Temple, London."

The following is a copy of this interesting hymn, with the music in "short score," as it is technically called:—

Te De - um Pa - tris coe - li et ter - re,

Te De - um Fi - lium pro - ce - ptum ex ma -

Qui cor - pus ci - bo re - fi - cis,

Qui sa - lus ho - mi - ni - bus es.

Te adoramus, O Jesu,
Te fili unigenite;
Tu qui non designatus es
Subire claustra Virginis.

Actus in cruce factus es,
Irato Des Victimam;
Per te, Saluator unice,
Vitæ spes nobis redit.

Tibi, æternæ Spiritus,
Cujus afflatus peperit
Infantem Deum Maria
Æternum benedicimus.

Trinne Deus, hominum
Salutis autor optime!
Immensum hoc mysterium
Oranti lingua canimus.

The author of this hymn is unknown. It has been popularly supposed to be the "Hymnus Eucharisticus" written by Dr. Nathaniel Ingelo, and sung at the civic feast at Guildhall, on the 5th July, 1660, while the King and the other exalted personages were at dinner; but this is a mistake; for the words of Ingelo's hymn, very different from the Magdalen hymn, still exist, and are to be found in Wood's collection in the Ashmolean Museum. The music, too, of the "Te Deum" is in a grand religious style, and not of a festive character.—EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

NOTES.

MONA, ISLE OF MAN.—The etymology of these names has already become a *rezata questio* in your "Memorabilia." I do not agree with any of the suggestions that have as yet been offered as to their origin. Two Monas are distinctly mentioned in classical authors: Mona (Isle of Man), in Cæsar; Mona (Isle of Anglesea), in Tacitus. To the word Mona I should unhesitatingly assign a common derivation with monk, monastery, viz. *monos*, from the fact of both of the islands of this name being places of refuge for religious fugitives, or otherwise their places of resort; in connection with which fact are the first accounts we receive of them down to the end of the first century A.D., when the druidical prophets, priests, and philosophers were expelled by Agricola from the Southern Mona and took refuge in the Northern. The fact of the penultima of Mona being short (Vid. Andrews' Dict., &c.) may be added in confirmation of my opinion. For the modern appellation "Isle of Man," I will suggest two derivations: First, I think "Man" may be considered with great probability to be a corruption of the only word [Monja, Mon, Man, or, secondly, it is a corruption of [Men] jaw i. e. Main au, "a little island," by which name the island was known in the language of the early Britons, and which we find Latinised into [Men] jaria by Orosius. The Irish chroniclers tell us that Orbenius, the Irish adventurer, who is reported in traditional history to have led a band of followers thither, was surnamed [Man] jau or [Man] juanau.—R. T. M., Oxford.

SHAKESPEARE READINGS.—With reference to No. 4 of your correspondent's emendations (ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 29th December, 1855), and the amended readings there quoted from the Perkins folio, and from Mr. Staunton's MS., I beg to remark that the real error is a plain and simple one—so simple as to prove itself. The passage to be amended is:—

Every fairy take his gait,
And each several chamber bless
Through this palace with sweet peace,
Ever shall in safety rest,
And the owner of it blest.

Reverse the last two lines thus:—

And the owner of it blest,
Ever shall in safety rest,

And you have all right. A line of verse has jostled its neighbour—a very common press error. Does not this show that the folio emendation is conjectural and not authoritative?—C. R. W.

TALE OF A TUB.—The following scrap was pasted by the late Mr. Douce in his copy of "The Tale of a Tub," now in the Bodleian Library—H. H., Oxford:—

Dean Swift would never own he wrote the Tale of a Tub. When Faulkner, the printer, asked him one day, if "he was really the author of it?" "Young man," said he, "I am surprised that you dare to ask me the

question." The idea of the Tale of a Tub was, perhaps, taken from an allegorical tale of Fontenelle's on the Catholic and Protestant religion, published in Bayle's "Nouvelles de la République des Lettres," about the year 1696. Peranti Pallavicini Divortio Cœlesti (a satire against the abuses of the Popish power), he might, perhaps, have seen.

THE PINE-CONES OF NINEVEH.—Mr. W. Boucher appears to have confounded my observations with those of your correspondent of the previous week, I. B. S. I never asserted—on the contrary I repudiated the notion—that the sacred tree was a vine. My argument went to show that the cone is the acknowledged metonymy of wine (what else does it mean on the thyrus of Bacchus?) and the basket the symbol of corn; that the attitude of the erect figure, holding with outstretched hands these emblems of cereal abundance is beautifully expressive of the act of invocation, and that he is invoking these blessings on the King, before whom he stands, after a successful war or chase. I invite, and will readily yield to, any more probable interpretation. If Mr. Boucher will read my remarks candidly, he will perceive that I only ventured to add, that if grapes were conventionally represented as cones it strengthened the aptness of the symbol. All the Assyrian sculptures are of a religious or political character, except those of hunting the lion and the urus (or wild bull), which appears to have been deemed analogous with, and of as much importance as, the conquest of an enemy. Such puerilities as grape gathering, or a King drinking, would be inconsistent on national monuments. Wherever the King holds a bowl, he is looking into it, as though performing some ceremony of divination. In no case is it represented as touching his lips. I may add that the eagle-headed winged figures before the sacred tree, are perhaps priests, masked and robed according to the attributes of the particular divinity they served. On Etruscan vases figured with bacchanalian subjects, the priests are represented masked, with artificial tails, and other less decent appendages, significant of the debasing worship of Bacchus. While by no means controverting Mr. Layard's opinion as to the sacred tree, I cannot coincide with Mr. Boucher's summary mode of concluding that "if it were not so intended by those old Assyrians it ought to have been."—B. N.

CURIOUS CUSTOM AT STANLAKE.—It was formerly a custom at Stanlake, in Oxfordshire, for the clergyman to read on Holy Thursday, a "Gospel" at a barrel's head, in the cellar of the Chequers Inn. Can any of your readers tell me the origin of this custom, and whether or not there is still any remnant of it at Stanlake?—HAMPTON.

QUERIES.

NATHANIEL HOOKE, THE ROMAN HISTORIAN.—Can any of your readers give me any information respecting this author—the friend of Pope, and the compiler of the Duchess of Marlborough's celebrated "Apology." Nichols in his "Literary Anecdotes," gives the best account of him, and regrets he is not able to collect more respecting "this talented man." I have lately found six letters of Hooke's, published in 1816 (fifty years after his death), by the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, and extracted from a work then said to be out of print, entitled, "The Contrast, or Antidote to the Principles disseminated in the Letters of the Earl of Chesterfield to his Son." The MS., Sir Adam says in the Preface, was given to him by the relict of Dr. George Berkeley, the celebrated Bishop of Cloyne. These letters were addressed to a "Lady of Quality" (?). Perhaps some of your readers can tell me if the MS. is in existence, and where I can find a copy of the work entitled "The Contrast." There is no copy of it in the British Museum. Hooke is said to have written the "Memorial Verses for Ancient History," which subsequently were altered and improved by Dr. Valpy, and which are now so familiar to most children. These, with one to Harley, Earl of Oxford, dated 1722, are the only letters I have been able to find; but, as he was on terms of intimacy with Pope, Allen, Chesterfield, Orrery, and other celebrated men of his day, many more are probably extant.—N. H. R.

THORNTON ABBEY.—Will any of your antiquarian readers give me information as to the early history of Thornton Abbey, situated between Great Grimsby and New Holland, on the west bank of the river Humber, in the county of Lincoln? Or can they point out to me any source from which I might gather a detailed history of the same? Some old writer mentions the fact of King Henry VIII. having been entertained at this abbey with such sumptuous magnificence, in 1541, that, in token of his satisfaction, this regal lover of good things rewarded the abbey with many privileges, and refounded it as a college. It was finally suppressed in 1553.—GEORGE S., Thornton.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

THE CROSS OF CHRIST.—I wish to ask your correspondent, J. H. Messenger, his authority for the statement that our Saviour's cross was of the form of "the letter Y, or rather V, with a short upright stem affixed, but one of the arms longer than the other; in fact, a tree with two leafless branches both springing nearly from the root." It is a very novel view, and one which I certainly never met with before. I would remark, by the way, that the phrase "the accursed tree," placed by your correspondent between inverted commas, never occurs in Scripture. It is true that in the Acts and Epistles the cross is spoken of four or five times as "a tree," and "the tree," but the word in the original is *ξύλον*, which strictly and literally means wood, or anything made of it. Now, in the Evangelists, the word used is always "cross," the original being *σταυρος*, a word evidently applied to mean cross from its reference to the letter T; and, from the fact of the superscription having been set up over our Saviour's head, a very strong inference may be drawn in favour of a middle piece on which to affix it. But on such a subject as this we may safely rely on tradition, which has handed down to us from the earliest ages the form we now recognise, and it is not probable that the likeness of so venerated an object should have become altered. I am, however, able, from personal observation, to afford evidence as to the true form of our Saviour's cross the most conclusive. In one of the basement arches of the Coliseum at Rome, and in the second row from outside there is a brick on which is (or was in 1844, when I was there) distinctly visible the figure of an angel holding in the left hand a perfect cross, of what is termed the Latin form. Now, as many of the captives brought from Jerusalem by Titus are known to have been employed in building the Coliseum, there can be very little doubt that this brick was carved by one of these captives, who, if not actually present at our Lord's crucifixion, must have been at Jerusalem at the time, and cognisant of the circumstances connected with it. It is placed back behind an arch (which is now down), to escape the observation, probably, of the Roman overseers; and such a monument of Christian piety amongst the ruins of that pagan and barbarous building is exceedingly affecting. I cannot see how we can have any stronger evidence as to the form of the cross than that given by a contemporary; and I trust the above will prove satisfactory to your correspondent.—MICHAEL BEAZELY.

THE LAST PERSON BURNT IN ENGLAND.—In reply to the query of W. C. B. as to the date of the last person burnt in this country: On looking over a file of old Chester newspapers a short time ago I met with an account of the conviction of a man and woman for coining; the man was sentenced to be hanged, and the woman to be burnt alive. Her name I think was Margaret Sullivan. In a subsequent paper the particulars of her execution were given, and she was absolutely burnt alive. The date, I believe, was about the year 1786.—M. C.

THE BOSTON ALCHEMIST.—"Cosmopolite," in his remarks in a late number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS respecting the birthplace of Sir George Ripley, or, according to authentic records, Sir George De Ripley, is in error. Sir George was born at Ripley, in Yorkshire—now and for many centuries past the property and residence of the ancient family of Ingilby, into whose possession it came near the close of the thirteenth century, by the marriage of Sir Thomas De Ingelby, one of the Justices of Common Pleas, with Catharine De Ripley, heiress of that estate. After the death of Ralph De Pagnel, to whom it previously belonged, William De Ripley held two parts of the manor for half a knight's fee. There is, I believe, an old MS. still extant which says:—"Sir George Ripley was born at this place; and in his own account reckons himself related to the families of Yeversey, Ripley, Madley, Willoughby, Barham, Watterton, Fleming, and Tollboy. He was a canon of Bridlington, but dispensed with by the Pope to leave his canon place, and became a Carmelite anchorite at Boston, in Lincolnshire." Dr. Holland, in an unwarrantable attack upon Sir George, falsely places him at Ripley, in Surrey, and thus styles him:—"A ringleader of our alchemists, and a mystical impostor." Camden observes:—"This Sir George Ripley, after twenty years' study in Italy after the philosophers' stone, is said to have found it, A.D. 1470; and well he might, as a record in the Isle of Malta declares he gave an hundred thousand pounds yearly to the Knights of Rhodes for carrying on the war against the Turks."—J. T.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OLD MS. MUSIC-BOOK, 1698.—Will "B." of Camberwell, who lately sent us a transcript from an ancient collection of "Ayres, Jigues, courantes," &c., &c., formerly belonging to Britton, the musical small-coal man, and afterwards to Nisson, oblige us with his address. T. C. S., Dublin.—"Sale of Autograph Letters."—Our correspondent and the surviving relatives of the late Mr. Francis Moore, whom he represents, have somewhat mistaken the spirit of our observations. The remarks we felt called upon to make were not intended to apply to the collection of autographs belonging to that gentleman, which we have no reason to doubt was highly valuable and important from its historical associations, but to the supplemental collection; the public sale of which we, in common with every right-minded person, held, and still hold, to be a scandalous violation of the confidence and sanctity of private epistolary intercourse.

RAYMOND DELACOURT.—It is not clear from your note whether the pay to Laurence Dutton, &c., was ten pounds, or ten shillings, or ten pence. What does the warrant in question say, and where is it taken from? R. T. N., Newton Heath.—Will "R. T. N." favour us with his name and address?

E. M., Dublin.—Must be good enough to re-write his communication respecting the "Calves Head Roll," his present copy for the most part is illegible. JOHN JOSEPH B.—The medals in question are satirical, and of the time mentioned; but are very common. R. D., A. SUBSCRIBER, F. S. A.—Dr. Rimbauld's address is 29, St. Mark's Crescent, Gloucester-gate, Regent's-park. RECEIVED.—F. H. L. Hastings; Offy, T. W. Luppins, Cestrian, A. L., K. K. M. H., J. W., An Old Macclesfield Scholar, E. C. Manchester, Sir F. Madden, Dr. Kennedy, H. A. K., Professor W. J. W. Mayor, Secutor, B. Blundell, Northfleet, A. Lover of Genealogy, I. B. (Marlborough), I. Bamford, D. N., E. W. M., A. H. P. (Rristol), Isabel, Miranda, I. N. C. (King's Lynn), M. C., An Old Subscriber, D. D., B. M. S., L. L. D.

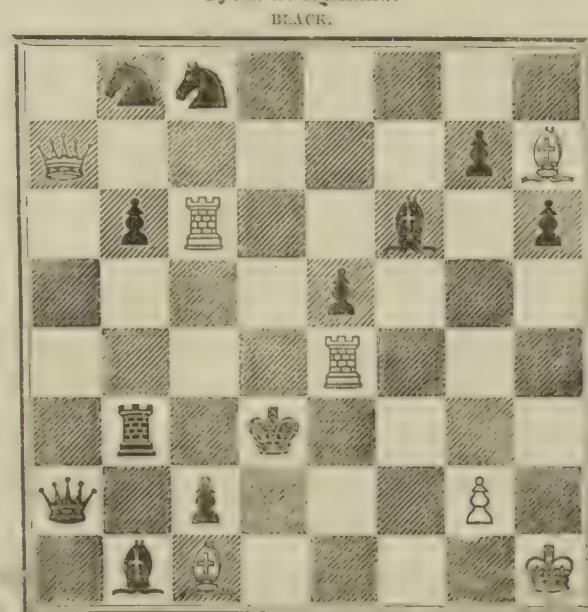
CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. M., CHARLES, and Others.—Correspondents sending Chess Problems for insertion should be particularly careful to write their own signatures, and the Solutions of the Problems, on the top of the diagrams, and not on a separate paper. H. W., Newcastle.—A very clever stratagem. S. HUMPHRIES.—Imprecable, if Black for his first move play 1. B to Kt 2nd. R. M., M.C.D.—The Chess-Player's Handbook, published by Bohn, of Covent-garden. N. L., Brighton.—The alteration you propose has been tried, and was found to be no improvement. C. H. R.—The best Chess-men, both for use and appearance, are those called "The Staunton Chess-men," but you must beware of imitations. See notice to R. M. M.C.D. LORETT.—The key-move of Enigma 936 is Kt to K 2nd; of 941, R to K 3rd; of 951, Q takes K P; of 958, Kt to Q 2nd. A YANKEE.—Your friend is a simpiton. If White take the Pawn, giving check, Black, in capturing the Rook with his Kt, gives check also, and thus prevents the mate. See our Solution and you will then have some idea of the beauty of the Problem. G. T., Brighton.—An improvement on the last. M., Leeds.—The games between Messrs. Milard and Cadman are not forgotten. LAUNTON, Alma.—See notice above to "A Yankee." F. G., Aix-la-Chapelle.—The game played by Mr. Kendall and Mr. Uhlhorn consulting together against Major von Hannekin is a very dull affair. After the palpably bad defence of Major von H. at the beginning, he ought never to have been allowed a chance of recovering himself. Send us some better specimens of Aachen play than this, or we shall think it poor indeed. E. S., of Hartlip.—Only middling. CHIRURG. RUTS.—No. 1 is poor, and we believe incorrect; for how can White mate if his adversary play, at the third move, B takes K Kt P? No. 2 can be solved by R to K B 7th for the first move. G. F.—Your problems and hundreds of others are examined, at great cost of time and trouble, solely because we do not wish to disenchant young players; but you should be conscious that such crude productions are quite unsuited for this Journal. The Chess Problems we require are the best compositions of the most skillful masters. JOHN HOOD.—In the opening mentioned the second player, after taking the Kt, has a game so obviously lost that it is mere waste of time to attempt a defence. SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 639, by A. F., T. J. of Hanworth, Germanus, P. M. B., Pertram, Old Stager, M. P., W. W., F. P. S., H. T., are correct. SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 637, by T. J. of Hanworth, Germanus, Philo-Chess, P. T. W., Q. Yorke, E. S., Hartlip, H. T., Shah, G. G. L., M. P., C. B. D., Yarmouth, F. R. of Norwich, Siwel, are correct. SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 638, by Derwent, T. J. of Hanworth, F. R. of Norwich, Fred. T. of Derby, T. Addison, Charlton, H. P. J., Germanus, John de Linton, T. Simpson, E. S. Hartlip, Chirurg. Rutis, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 639.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.



White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN NEW YORK.
A brilliant "Evans" between Messrs. LOYD and PERRIN.

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. K Kt to K 4th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	17. K Kt to K B 6th (ch)	B to B sq
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	(ch)	
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Q Kt P	18. Kt takes K R	Q takes Kt
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th	19. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	20. Kt to Q 2nd	P takes Q B P
7. Castles	B to Q Kt 3rd	21. Kt takes P	B takes Kt
8. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	22. K R to K 8th (ch)	B to Q sq
9. P takes P in passing	Q B P takes P	23. K R takes K Kt	P to Q Kt 4th
10. K R to K sq (ch)	K Kt to K 2nd	24. B to K Kt 5th	K to Q Kt 2nd
11. K Kt to Kt 5th	P to Q 4th	25. B takes B	R takes B
12. Q to K R 5th	P to K Kt 3rd	26. R takes R	Kt takes R
13. Q to K R 6th	Q B to K 3rd	27. R to Q B sq	P to Q Kt 5th
14. Q to K Kt 7th (a)	K R to K Kt sq	28. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
15. Q takes K R P	P takes B		

And White, after a move or two, surrenders.

(a) The attack is maintained with uncommon vivacity up to this moment; but Mr. Perrin appears to have relaxed just when victory was within his power. Had he now taken off the Bishop with his Rook, he would have had very much the advantage in position. For example—

14. R takes B	P takes R (or "a")	17. Q takes K P (ch)	K to his sq (best)
15. Q to K Kt 7th	K R to K Kt sq	18. Kt takes K R P	And White must win.
16. Q to K B 7th (ch)	K to Q 2nd		
* 11.	P takes B	17. Q takes P (ch)	K to his sq (best)
15. Q to K Kt 7th	P takes R	18. Kt to K 4th	And Black cannot save the game.
16. Q to K B 7th (ch)	K to Q 2nd		
(b) This move loses the game. Here, as before, we should have taken the Bishop with the Rook. Let us see the probable result:—			
17. R takes B	P takes R	19. Q takes K P (ch)	K to his sq (best)
18. Q to K B 7th (ch)	K to Q 2nd	20. Kt to K 4th	



THE GUN-BOATS PASSING THROUGH THE LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIPS.—DRAWN BY G. H. ANDREWS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW.

The grand manoeuvre pictured by our Artist upon the preceding pages is thus described:—At half-past one her Majesty's yacht slowly steamed out to the eastward, to about two cables' length ahead of the squadrons, and there became stationary again. At this moment the whole flotilla of steamers, with company on board, decked with flags of every colour of the rainbow, and each keeping a somewhat independent course, came in sight, and the scene for the first time became positively animated. The gun-boats were now seen creeping up in succession outside of the port division of the fleet; and the four squadrons of these tiny messengers of death (which look like Thames steam-boats, and so insidiously carry their heavy armament under an air of nautical innocence), passed round the *Duke of Wellington*, inside the Royal yacht, and made their way round the *Royal George*, skirting the starboard division of the line-of-battle ships, and passing on to their allotted stations in shore. The way in which these little boats darted round the squadron, the clear white smoke (the Welsh coal was a great improvement) looking like so many puffs from a cigar, was exceedingly pretty.

SARDINIAN NOTE ON THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

TURIN, May 8.

The following is a translation of the "verbal note" presented by the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries to the Ministers of France and England on the 27th of March, 1856:—

At the moment when the glorious forces of the Western Powers tend to assure the benefits of peace to Europe, the deplorable state of the provinces under the government of the Holy See, and, above all, of the Legations, calls for the special attention of the governments of her Britannic Majesty and of his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

The Legations have been occupied by Austrian troops since 1849. The state of siege and martial law have been in vigour since that time without interruption. The Pontifical Government only exists in name, since above its legates an Austrian general takes the title, and exercises the functions of civil and military governor. Nothing evinces that this state of things will terminate, since the Pontifical Government is as convinced of its impotence to preserve public order as in the first days of its restoration, and Austria asks for nothing better than to render her occupation permanent. Here, then, are the facts which present themselves: a deplorable situation existing always in a country nobly peopled, and in which conservative elements abound; impotence of the legitimate Sovereign to govern; a permanent danger of disorders and anarchy in Central Italy—extension of Austrian dominion in the Peninsula beyond what the treaties of 1815 had provided.

The Legations before the French Revolution were under the high sovereignty of the Pope; but they enjoyed privileges and franchises which rendered them, at least in the internal administration, almost independent. At the same time the clerical dominion was even then so antipathetical that the French army was received in 1796 with enthusiasm.

Detached from the Holy See by the Treaty of Tolentino, those provinces formed a part of the Republic, afterwards of the kingdom, of Italy until 1814. The organising genius of Napoleon changed their aspect as by enchantment. The French laws, institutions, and administration in a few years developed wealth and civilisation. For this reason, in those provinces, all the traditions, all the sympathies are fixed on that period. The government of Napoleon is the only one that survives in the memory, not only of enlightened classes, but of the people. His memory recalls an impartial justice, a strong administration, a state altogether of prosperity, of riches, and of military greatness.

At the Congress of Vienna they hesitated a long time about replacing the Legations under the government of the Pope. The statesmen who sat there, although preoccupied with the thought of re-establishing the ancient order of things above every other, felt, nevertheless, that they were thus leaving a hot-bed of disorders in the midst of Italy. The difficulty in the choice of a Sovereign to whom to give those provinces, and the rivalry which might be brought forth by their possession, made the balance preponderate in favour of the Pope; and Cardinal Gonsalvi obtained, but only after the battle of Waterloo, this unexpected concession.

The Pontifical Government, at its restoration, took no account of the progress of ideas and the profound changes that the French régime had introduced in this part of its State. From this a struggle between the Government and the people was inevitable. The Legations have been the prey of an agitation more or less secret, but which at any opportunity may break out into revolution. Three times Austria intervened with her armies to re-establish the authority of the Pope, constantly repudiated by his subjects.

France replied on the second Austrian intervention by the occupation of Ancona, on the third by the taking of Rome. Every time that France has found herself in presence of such events, she has felt the necessity of moderating this state of things, which is a scandal for Europe and an immense obstacle to the pacification of Italy.

The "Memorandum" of 1831 proves the deplorable state of the country, the necessity and urgency of administrative reform. The diplomatic correspondence of Gaeta and Portici carry the impression of the same feeling. The reforms which Pius IX. himself initiated in 1846 were the fruit of his long sojourn at Imola, where he could judge with his own eyes of the effects of the deplorable régime imposed on those provinces.

Unfortunately, the counsels of the Powers, and the good intentions of the Pope, were destroyed by the obstacles which the clerical organisation opposed to any species of innovation whatever. If there is one fact that is clear from the history of latter years, it is the difficulty, or we should rather say the impossibility, of reform by the Pontifical Government responding to the wants of the time and the reasonable desires of the population.

The Emperor Napoleon III., with that true and firm *coup d'œil* which is his characteristic, has perfectly affirmed and clearly indicated in his letter to Colonel Ney the solution of this problem, "Secularisation and the Code Napoleon."

But it is evident that the Court of Rome will combat to the last extremity, and with all the means in its power, the execution of these two designs. It well knows how to accommodate itself by apparently accepting civil and even political reforms, sure of rendering them illusory in practice; but it also sees that secularisation and the Code Napoleon introduced into Rome itself, where the edifice of its temporal power has its foundations, would bare it to the roots, and cause it to fall, by cutting away the principal support—"clerical privileges and canonical right." Nevertheless, if it cannot be hoped to introduce a true reform exactly in that centre where the union of the temporal authority with spiritual power is so interlaced that it is impossible to disconnect them without running the risk of destroying them, it may at least be realised in those parts which show themselves less resigned to the clerical yoke, which is a burning torch of turbulence and corruption, which furnishes a pretext for the permanent occupation of the Austrians, excites diplomatic complications, and disturbs the European equilibrium.

We are of opinion that it is possible, but on the condition of separating, at least administratively, those parts from the State of Rome. In such manner an apostolic principality would be formed of the Legations, under the high dominion of the Pope, but ruled by its own laws, having its own tribunals, finance, and army. We consider that renewing as much as possible that order of the traditions of the Napoleonic kingdom will be sure to produce soon a considerable moral effect, and will be a great step towards re-establishing tranquillity among those populations. Without flattering ourselves that combinations of this nature can last eternally, we consider, however, that for a long time it would be sufficient for the end proposed to pacify those provinces, and give satisfaction to the wants of the people, and thereby assure the temporal Government of the Holy See without the aid of a permanent foreign occupation.

We will indicate briefly the essential points of the project, and the means of giving them effect:—

1. The Provinces of the Roman State situate between the Po, the Adriatic, and the Apennines (from the province of Ancona to that of Ferrara), although remaining subjects to the high dominion of the Holy See, shall be completely secularised and organised as regards administrative, judicial, military, and financial matters, in such a way as to be separated from the remainder of the State. Nevertheless the diplomatic and religious relations will remain exclusively the concern of the Court of Rome.

2. The territorial and administrative organisation of this principality to be established in the form in which it was under the reign of Napoleon I. until 1814. The Code Napoleon to be promulgated, except the necessary modifications in the titles regarding the relations between Church and State.

3. A lay pontifical vicar to govern these provinces, with ministers and a council of state. The position of the vicar named by the Pope to be guaranteed for ten years at least. The ministers, the counsellors of state, and all the government officers to be named by the pontifical vicar. Their legislative and executive powers never would extend to religious matters, nor to mixed matters that will be previously determined, nor in fine to whatsoever regards political international relations.

4. These provinces to contribute a fair proportion to the maintenance of the Court of Rome and to the service of the public debt actually existing.

5. An indigenous army to be organised immediately by means of the military conscription.

6. Besides the communal and provincial councils, a general council to be formed for the examination and regulation of accounts.

Now if the means of execution are considered they will be found not to present so many difficulties as at first might be supposed. In the first place, the idea of an administrative separation of the Legations is not new at Rome. It was proposed several times by diplomatists, and even advocated by some

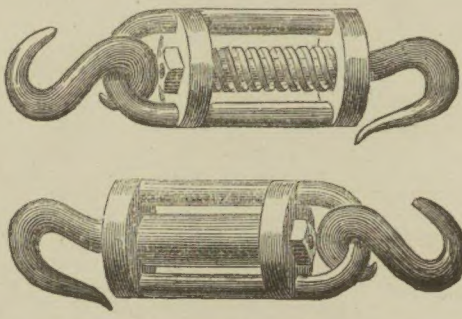
members of the Sacred College, though in terms more restricted than those necessary to make it a serious and durable work.

The irrevocable will of the Powers and their determination to put an end without delay to the foreign occupation will be two motives that will determine the Court of Rome to accept this plan, which in the main respects its temporal power and leaves intact the actual organisation of the centre and the greater part of its states. But, once admitted as a principle, it will be necessary that the execution of the project should be confided to a high Commissioner named by the Powers, since it is most clear that if this task should be left to the Pontifical Government it would find in its traditional government the means of falsifying entirely the new institutions. Now it cannot be concealed that should the foreign occupation cease without these reforms being frankly executed, and without a public force being established, there would be every reason to fear a renewal of seditions, quickly followed by the return of the Austrian army. Such an event would be the more deplorable, inasmuch as the effects would seem to condemn beforehand every attempt at improvement. It is, therefore, only on the conditions above enunciated that we consider the cessation of foreign occupation possible, which might be effected in this way.

The Pontifical Government has actually two regiments of Swiss and two of natives, altogether about 8000 men. These soldiers are sufficient to maintain order at Rome and in the provinces not comprehended in the administrative division above mentioned. The new indigenous troops, organised by means of the conscription in the secularised provinces, would assure tranquillity there. The French might leave Rome and the Austrians the Legations. Nevertheless, the French troops returning by land to their own country might, in passing, halt temporarily in the detached provinces. They should remain for a time previously agreed upon, and strictly necessary for the formation of the new indigenous troops which would be organised with their assistance.

PATENT STEEL AND INDIARUBBER HARNESS SPRINGS.

The patentee of this very useful, and indeed, humane invention, is Mr. W. Rice, of Boston, Lincolnshire. The object is to lessen the labour both in carriage and draught horses, and to prevent the breaking of traces and chains. This is effected by attaching the spring links, which are made either of steel or caoutchouc, to the traces, hame-chains, or any part of the harness; so that, instead of the horse taking a dead pull at starting, which



often brings him down or fractures some portion of the harness, the load comes gradually to the shoulder and is equally adjusted on both sides of the neck. When it is considered how much suffering, to say nothing of cost, this simple contrivance is calculated to obviate, we shall be surprised if, wherever it is known, the harness spring of Mr. Rice is not generally adopted.

BYRON'S INTERPRETER AND ITINERARY TO THE CRIMEA.—Under this title has just been published a very useful little volume, by Thomas Bryon, formerly an officer in the Russian civil service, intended to meet the requirements both of military men and civilians who may have occasion to visit the late seat of operations in Southern Russia. It is, indeed, the first attempt at a hand-book for Eastern travel which has yet been made; and the manner in which it has been executed is such as fairly to recommend it to all whom it may concern. The author, being an old traveller, commences with some "Salutary rules to be observed in the Crimea," the practical importance of which cannot be doubted. This is followed by a table of distances of various ports, towns, rivers, &c., in the Crimea, and a variety of other geographical information; and afterwards comes a series of vocabularies in Tartar, Russian, Circassian, Arab, Persian, and Turkish, comprehending all matters of most likely requirement to the traveller. The book may be safely recommended as a valuable *vaude mecum* for the Oriental tourist.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.—(To the Editor of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)—Seeing in your number of Saturday last a paragraph extracted from the *Bury Post*, stating that on the occasion of the naval review at Spithead, the report of the firing of the heavy guns was plainly heard at Newmarket, I beg to inform you that on that day I distinctly heard in a southerly direction, at about 12.25 a succession of reports continuing without intermission for more than five minutes, which I have no doubt proceeded from the mighty war-ships which at about that time thundered forth a salute to their Royal mistress. I felt convinced at the time that such was their origin, and the same day conversed with several gentlemen who heard the reports as plainly as myself, and concurred with me as to their nature. Some even asserted that they felt a slight tremor in the earth. When my attention was first attracted, I thought it was distant thunder, but, on listening more attentively, plainly perceived that it was not the sustained roll of thunder, but, a series of distinct reports, following immediately upon each other. From the distinctness with which the discharges were heard here, I should say they would be audible much further north, perhaps even to some of your readers in Yorkshire, who may, like myself, have refrained from writing you until their impression received the countenance of some less distant observer. The fact is interesting as a remarkable instance of the extraordinary distance to which sound is sometimes conveyed. I am your obedient servant, AUDITOR, Markfield, near Leicester, May 6, 1856.

SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON.—The University of Edinburgh has suffered an immense loss in the death of its most distinguished Professor on the morning of Tuesday, the 6th inst. For years he had been in delicate health, and with energy of mind undiminished, struggled bravely against an attack of paralysis that effected the whole of his right side from the eye to the foot. With some little assistance from a reader he regularly every year went through the arduous duties of his chair, climbing with difficulty a steep staircase to his lecture-room, and his spirit was so indomitable that his class was known to the last as the best worked and most enthusiastic in the whole University. He had just concluded the usual winter session in his accustomed health, and the news of his death, which in the last instance we believe arose from congestion of the brain, will take his friends and pupils by surprise. He had projected so many works which have been promised to the public for years that it would seem at first as if he had died before his time. But his work was really accomplished in the system of thought which he developed in his lectures and in his contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, and the works on which he was engaged were chiefly either editorial or historical, which called for powers of memory and research possessed by many, rather than for powers of thought possessed by few. His research was, indeed, enormous, and, amid the general poverty of Scottish scholarship he achieved a reputation as one of the most learned men of his time. In scholastic literature his erudition was probably unrivalled, and, unless some of his pupils undertake to arrange his notes, immense stores of information from the most recondite sources are lost to the world. He was always adding to these stores, and not long before his decease he might be seen stretched on a sofa, his right eye in a shade, and his right arm in a sling, with some ponderous tome of the middle ages before him; in this way, indeed, he submitted to the drudgery of making an index to one of Duguid Stewart's treatises, which he was preparing for the press. Sir William's lectures will, we suppose, be published; they are very carefully written out, and when these are given to the world the public will have some better idea of his systems, both of metaphysics and of logic, than can now be gathered from the fragments which have already appeared.—*Times*.

LOLA MONTEZ AT THE DIGGINGS.—Lola Montez is playing at the Victoria Theatre, Ballarat Diggings. A fracas had taken place between her and Mr. Seekamp, editor of the *Ballarat Times*. It appears that a writer in the *Times* had made some remarks reflecting on the character of Lola as a woman, and not as an actress, and a few evenings afterwards the editor (Mr. Seekamp) called at the United States Hotel, where she was residing. Hearing he was below, she came down stairs with a whip, and laid it on his back with hearty good will. Mr. Seekamp retaliated with a riding-whip, and ere long the combatants had each other literally by the hair. Some of the parties interposed, and they were separated, but not before life-preservers and revolvers had been produced. At the theatre next evening Lola Montez was enthusiastically received, and at the close of the performance made the following very characteristic speech:—"I thank you most sincerely for your friendship. I regret to be obliged to refer again to Mr. Seekamp, but it is not my fault, as he again in this morning's paper repeated his attacks upon me. You have heard of the scene which took place this afternoon. Mr. Seekamp threatens to continue his charges against my character; and I offered, though a woman, to meet him with pistols; but the coward who could beat a woman ran from a woman. He says he will drive me off the diggings; but I will change the tables, and make Seekamp *De-camp*!" (Applause).

A bazaar in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Consumption, at Brompton, will take place on the 3rd of June, and two following days, in the Regent's-park.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty will hold a Drawingroom at St. James's Palace, on Thursday, the 29th of May next, at two o'clock, to celebrate her Majesty's birthday. No presentations will take place at this Drawingroom.

The rumour of a *réunion* of foreign Sovereigns, in the course of the present summer, at Berlin, is again revived with more explicitness. Among those named are the Emperor Napoleon, the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor of Russia.

The Grand Dukes Nicholas, Alexander, and Wladimir have been appointed to the Colonels of the new regiments of the Caucasus.

Among the personages who are shortly to visit Paris is the Queen-Dowager of Denmark, Caroline Amelia, widow of the late King Christian VIII. She is to leave Copenhagen towards the middle of May, and will travel under the title of Countess d'Oldenbourg.

On Tuesday, the 27th inst., her Majesty will honour his Excellency, M. Musurus, the Turkish Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, with her presence at a ball to be given at the residence of the Embassy, in Bryanston-square.

The King of Bavaria has proposed a prize of 100 ducats for the best dramatic piece in verse represented in his kingdom during the present year.

Prince Oscar of Sweden is expected to arrive at Brussels on his way from the North to Paris.

Lady Torrens has entered upon the occupation of the apartments in Hampton Court Palace, granted to her by her Majesty, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Major-General Sir Arthur Torrens, K.C.B.

It is now looked upon as certain that the Prince of Prussia will be deputed by the King of Prussia to be present at the coronation of the Emperor Alexander in Moscow.

The Duke of Victory entered Saragossa on the 11th inst., amidst salvos of artillery, and in the midst of an immense crowd, who received him with enthusiasm.

Prince Torlonia, the colossus of Roman bankers, has left the Eternal City for Naples, whence he proceeds with the Princess, his family, and suite, to Paris, and it is reported that his establishment will be broken up and the firm closed.

Prince Albrecht, son of the King of Prussia's brother, of the same name, who, after making a tour in Italy, has landed at Marseilles, will visit Brussels, after paying his respects to the French Emperor.

General the Hon. Charles Grey, bearer of the autograph letter from her Majesty to the Emperor Alexander, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp Captain Fletcher, Scots Fusilier Guards, left London on Monday evening *en route* to St. Petersburg.

Baron de Budberg, the Russian Minister at Berlin, who was hitherto only a Councillor of State, has been promoted to the rank of Privy Councillor.

M. J. Lefebvre, formerly Deputy for the Seine and Regent of the Bank of France, died on Friday after a severe illness.

The Queen of Spain has invited the ex-Regent of Portugal to visit Madrid.

The expenses of the celebrated "Dyce Sombre" case in the Court of Chancery have already amounted to £80,000, and the case is not yet concluded. The proceedings connected with it have extended over twelve years.

The Archduke William and the General of Cavalry Count Schlick are to represent Austria at the coronation of the Emperor Alexander II.

Prince Dolgorouki, the Minister of War, is destined for the post of Russian Minister at Paris.

The Swedish Ambassador at St. Petersburg is reported agent of have demanded from his Sovereign his letters of recall. The Ambassador's personal influence is said alone to have prevented an open rupture on the part of Russia when the Swedish treaty with the Allied Powers became known.

Prince Richard Metternich has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Saxony and the Grand Ducal and Ducal Saxon Courts. The Prince, who is well known to the English and French nobility, is the eldest son of the celebrated Austrian statesman of the same name.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Matthew Talbot Baines to be the Fourth Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, in the room of Lord John Russell, resigned.

General Kalergis has been honoured by the Emperor of the French with a private reception.

Viscount Ebrington is suffering from a severe ophthalmic attack, which will, we fear, prevent all attention to business for some time to come.

The appointment of Count Chrepotowsch as Russian Minister to the Court of St. James's is officially announced.

Baron Brunnow left town on Saturday last, by the afternoon express on the South-Eastern Railway, *en route* for Frankfurt.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, with the youthful Marquis of Douglas and family, have left Nice for Paris, in which capital the Duke and Duchess purpose making a short *séjour*, on their way to London for the season.

M. Hubner, the Austrian Ambassador in Paris, has, by order of his Sovereign, presented M. Granier de Cassagnac, a writer in the *Constitutionnel*, with the Order of Francis Joseph, for his services in supporting Austrian interests in France.

Admiral Elliott has resigned the Governorship of Trinidad, to which office Mr. Keate, the Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada, has been promoted. Mr. Power, now Lieutenant-Governor of St. Lucia, is transferred to Grenada, in succession to Mr. Keate.

Captain Forbes had been put on his trial before the Chief Justice at Melbourne for the loss of the *Schomberg*, and acquitted, without his Honour thinking it necessary to hear any evidence for the defence.

Mr. Layard, M.P., left London last week to take charge of some pending negotiations, and to arrange several important matters connected with the recently-established Ottoman Bank, of which he is chairman.

Baron Bruck left Vienna on the 8th inst. for Trieste, to inspect the railroad which is now being constructed between that city and Laibach. Before he returns the Minister of Finance will also take a trip to Venice.

Mr. G. Hadfield, M.P., has seceded from the "Religious Liberty Parliamentary Committee," because Sir W. Clay, the Chairman of that Committee, has accepted the Government amendments on the Church-rates Bill.

Count Waldkirch is about to leave Munich for Madrid, officially to demand the hand of the Infanta Donna Maria for Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, the heir-presumptive, to the throne of Greece.

Count Coronini has received telegraphic instructions to begin on the 15th to move his headquarters and a part of the troops across the Wallachian frontier into Austria.

The Highland Society of Newcastle have resolved to present Sir Colin Campbell with a large and elegantly-chased silver snuff-box, inlaid with gold, as a mark of their high estimation for his distinguished services in the Crimea.

It is said that the Count de Morny refuses to accept any salary as Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

On Sunday last Mr. Sheridan Knowles preached two sermons on behalf of the Day and Sunday Schools about to be built in Cross-street, Islington.

The subscription to enable Mr. C. Gavan Duffy to qualify for the Melbourne Legislature has reached £405 7s. About £2000 will be required.

Lablache has been unwell in Paris but has now recovered, and will arrive in London next week to appear at the Royal Italian Opera.

The Lady Superior of "All Saints' Home," in Mortimer-street, having to give evidence against a thief at Marlborough-street Police-office, the other day, "intoned" her statement.

A treaty of commerce and navigation, based on the principle of reciprocity, has been concluded between Austria and Holland.

Several persons connected with the St. Petersburg Theatre have left for Paris, to engage artists for the coronation fêtes.

It has been considered expedient to limit the future admission of strangers to view Woolwich Arsenal to Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Trustees of the British Museum have recommended to the Lords of the Treasury that a grant of £5000 should be made for decorating the interior of the new reading-room.

A picture in tempera, by an early Florentine master, Sandro Botticelli, has been placed in the National Gallery. It is circular in form, and represents the Virgin with the Child in her arms, and two youthful adoring figures at the sides, one apparently St. John the Baptist, the other an angel.

Mrs. Smith O'Brien and family are at present sojourning in Kilkee. Smith O'Brien, along with his eldest son, is travelling in Greece. He intended, in the course of the year, to visit America; but is now expected in Limerick in the course of a fortnight.

The city of Edinburgh having been promised £600 of the sum set apart for national pyrotechnic displays in celebration of the peace, the magistrates have arranged that the demonstration shall take place there also on the 29th inst., the fireworks to be exhibited from the rocks of Arthur's Seat, overhanging the Royal Park.

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Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

THE SUMMER DRESSES at KING'S

243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free.
Flounced Jasper and Chinois Baréges, 41s. 6d. the robe.
Flounced Organdie Muslins, 10s. 6d. the robe.
Balzarines, 6s. 6d.
Jaconet Muslins, 5s.
Swiss Cambrics, 3s. 6d.
Address (for patterns) to KING and CO., Regent-street.

NOVELTIES for the SPRING.—Rich FLOUNCED SILK DRESSES, 18½ yards in the dress, with woven patterns on the shoulders, 52s. 6d. and 58s. 6d. Elegant Flounced and Bayadere Chinese Silks in all the new colourings. Special Novelty for Court Costume in Melrès Antiques, Pompadour, and Chêne.
A beautiful assortment of Plain Silks in every shade, including the new colours, Mer d'Azoof, "Gris Russe," &c.
Jupes for Court Trains (specially manufactured), of the most elegant designs.
Ball and Evening Dresses in every light material, including a large assortment of French Plumet, Tambour, and Broché, Tartan Muslins, with or without flounces, from 12s. upwards.
New Walking-dresses in Tissues de Chêne, Baréges, and Muslins of every description.
SEWELL and CO., COMPTON HOUSE, Frith-street, and Old Compton-street, Soho.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY'S NEW PATTERNS are now out. No Lady presuming to elegance should lose a moment in obtaining a view of them. The designs are most recherche. Patterns post-free.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

LADIES' CHRISTIAN NAMES EMBROIDERED on the Real China Grass Handkerchiefs, all at 7½d. Post-free two stamps each.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

MUSLINS of the PAST SEASON.—The entire STOCK of the FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY to be CLEARED OUT at ridiculous prices for such goods. Patterns free.—FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY have purchased a Bankrupt Stock of French Embroidered Petticoats, to wear under Summer Dresses. They have a peculiar elasticity which causes the dress to set most gracefully. The price varies from 2s. to one guinea—less than half-price. Ladies remaining 2s. can have a variety to choose from. The cash will be returned when the Petticoats are.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES.—A large Lot at 10s. 6d. the dress, worth a guinea. Patterns post-free.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

FETES, FLOWER-SHOWS.—The FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY have a beautiful variety of WHITE MUSLIN DRESSES; also White with Coloured Wool Flowers. Patterns free.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.—LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names embroidered by the Muse of Pen, with the new distich needle. Price 1s. 6d., by post 1s. 8d. the half-dozen, by post 1s. 3d.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

TO LADIES.—BRAID PATTERNS for SOFA CUSHIONS, on Tissue Paper, with any Initials in centre, 18 stamps. Patterns for Babies' Cloaks, Capes, &c., made to order.—ROBERT PETERS, Tivoli, Maidstone.

EMBROIDERY.—Every Lady should have one of the New Paris GUIPURE COLLARS, at 6d., and Sleeves 1s. 6d., on beautifully-fine Cambric. Sent post-free (on receipt of Stamp) by HARWOOD and CO., Designers and Importers, 27, White-Rock-place, Hastings.

ZIBELINE.—This entirely New and Elegant Article for MORNING ATTIRE is intermediate in texture between the Paramatta and Barège, of rich appearance, very durable and particularly adapted for Spring and Summer wear; obtained "honourable mention," at the Paris Exhibition, for Woven Fabrics. Sole Agents in England, Messrs. BUCKNALL and SON, 112, Bold-street, Liverpool.—Patterns free by post on application.

MESSRS. M. de COSTA, ANDRADE and CO., OSTRICH FEATHER MANUFACTURERS, beg to inform the Trade that they have given up their Warehouse at No. 8, Stevenson-square, Manchester. All orders will most with strict attention at their Warehouse, 7 and 8, Cripplegate-buildings.

WHITELOCK'S SHIRTS, 6s. 6d. each, excellent in quality, fit, and style; coloured Shirts to order, 4s. 6d. each. General Outfit, combining excellence with economy.—Whitelock and Son, 16, Strand, opposite the church, (near Somerset-House). Patterns, directions for measure, &c., sent by post.

DIAPHANIE; or, the Art of Decorating Windows, Blinds, Screens, and articles of Utility and Ornament intended to be transparent, in perfect imitation of the Old Stained Glass. An assortment of materials and specimens plain, dyed, and variegated tissue papers for making flowers.—PAFETERIE MARION, 152, Regent-street.

GRAND DESIGNS in HAIR BROOCHES, Bracelets, Rings, &c., by A. MILNE and CO., Cumberland-street, Edinburgh (removing on 25th inst. to No. 20, George-street). A new illustrated picture book sent for one stamp.

TO LADIES.—ORNAMENTAL HAIR of every description, the most extensive assortment in England.—Ready-made Fronts, with Transparent Partings, from 3s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., according to depth of parting—or with the new Invisible Partings, showing no line on the forehead, defying detection, four inches in depth, 1s. 6d.—Plaits beautiful glossy Hair, from 2s. 6d. to 4s., according to length and thickness—upwards of 200 always ready for use. A Price-list, detailing length and weight, sent free.—STACEY and CO., Court Hairdresser and Perfumery Warehouse, 45, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A superior and elegant suite of fine Walnut-wood DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE (secondhand), in first-rate condition, consisting of a beautifully-carved and luxuriously-stuffed Settee and Easy-Chair, covered in rich China silk, and six handsome chairs to match, with brown holland loose cases; richly-carved chiffonier, with plate-glass back and doors and marble top; Loo Table on carved pillar and glass; a Fancy Table, inlaid with French marqueterie; and a large-size Chimney-Glass, in carved and gilt frame. Price for the whole, Fifty Guineas. To be seen at LEWIN CRAWFOUR and CO.'s, Upholsters, 7, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge (seven doors west of Bloane-street).

DINING-ROOM SUITE (fine Spanish Mahogany), Secondhand, nearly equal to new, a bargain, consists of Eight very superior Chairs, covered in morocco; a pair of handsome cabriolet Easy-Chairs in ditto; set of very excellent full-size Telescope Dining Tables, on massive carved-wooded legs; and a handsome Sideboard, fitted with cellaret, plate, drawers, &c.—Price for the whole, Thirty-four Guineas. To be seen at LEWIN CRAWFOUR and CO.'s, Upholsters, 7, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge (seven doors west of Bloane-street).

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, Carpets, and Bedding.—JOHN MAPLE, Tottenham-court-road, London. An illustrated Price List of every article post-free.

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS.—Twelve Second-hand Dining-room Chairs in Morocco to be sold a bargain. HOWITT and COMPANY, Cabinetmakers and Upholsters, 226, 227, 228, 229, 330, High Holborn.

FISHER'S DRESSING-CASES. 188, STRAND. Catalogues post-free.

THE BEST BED for a CHILD is one of TRELOAR'S METALLIC COTS, 4 feet long, 3 feet wide, with movable sides and pillars, castors, &c., price 21s., including a cocoa-mat and mattress. Packed and delivered at any railway station in the kingdom for 24s.—T. TRELOAR, Iron Bedstead Manufacturer, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

THE TWO HUNDRED and SECOND

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of the SONS of the CLERGY will be celebrated in ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of May, 1856, with a full Choral Service, in which the Choirs of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, will assist; under the direction of Mr. Goss, Organist of St. Paul's. The Service will be preached by the Rev. J. A. JEREMIE, D.D., Sub-Dean and Canon of Lincoln, and Regius Professor of Divinity, Cambridge, before his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the other stewards.
The North and South Doors will be opened at Two o'clock, exclusively for persons with tickets; and the West Door, facing Ludgate-hill, at a Quarter before Three o'clock, for persons without tickets. Divine Service will commence at Three o'clock.
The ANNUAL DINNER will take place the same day, at Six o'clock precisely, in MERCHANT TAYLORS' HALL, Threadneedle-street, the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR presiding.

STEWARDS: H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, &c., K.C.B. (3rd time). The Lord Bishop of Bangor (4th time). The Lord Bishop of Peterborough (2nd time). The Lord Bishop of Lincoln. The Lord Bishops.

The Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, M.A., Dean of Windsor. The Right Hon. W. C. M. Hamilton, M.P. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. The Vice-Chancellor the Hon. Sir John Stuart. Sir Brook W. Bridges, Bart. (2nd time). The Ven. W. H. B. Bentinck, M.A., Archdeacon of Westminster (3rd time). The Ven. Walter King, M.A., Archdeacon of Rochester. The Ven. George Bland, M.A., Archdeacon of Northampton. The Rev. E. H. Cradock, D.D., Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford. Edwin Guest, Esq., LL.D., Master of Caius College, Cambridge. The Rev. John Brooke, M.A. The Rev. John Crosby Clark, B.D. The Rev. William John Copeland, B.D. Beriah Botfield, Esq. Colonel Cartwright. Pusey Dawson, Esq. Simon Dunn, Esq. Gabriel Goldney, Esq. Robert Hichens, Esq. (2nd time). John Robert Mowbray, Esq., M.P. Edmund Peppé, Esq. (4th time).

This Society has been in active operation for upwards of Two Centuries, and now annually assists by Pensions and Donations about 1200 persons, Clergymen, their Widows, Aged Single Daughters, and Children. To Clergymen disabled by age or sickness, or in necessary circumstances from other causes over which they have no control, pecuniary assistance is afforded either temporarily or periodically. To Widows and Aged Single Daughters of deceased Clergymen pensions are granted, varying in amount from £10 to £25 per annum; and to Widows and Daughters who may be in temporary difficulty only, donations are made according to circumstances. To Children of Clergymen donations are granted for their education, apprenticeship, and outfit in life.

During the last year £16,000 have been distributed amongst these several classes; but so numerous are the applicants who annually apply for assistance, that the funds permit only of very limited, and often inadequate, grants being made. The Governors, grateful for the means which enable them to effect such a large amount of good, would earnestly invite the continuance of that support which the Corporation has so long received from the Clergy and Laity.

Donations and Annual Subscriptions will be gratefully received by C. J. Baker, Esq., Registrar of the Corporation, and Treasurer of the Festival, 2, Bloomsbury-place; Messrs. Hoare, Bankers, 37, Fleet-street; Messrs. Rivington, 3, Watney-place; and Mr. Edmund Fayerman, the Collector, 7, Shaftesbury-crescent, Piccadilly. Persons becoming Donors or Subscribers prior to the Festival may obtain Tickets for the Cathedral from Mr. Baker, Messrs. Rivington, Mr. Fayerman, or Messrs. Grant and Griffith, west corner of St. Paul's Churchyard; and Tickets for the Dinner will be issued by any one of these gentlemen.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS CONSOLS have recently been transferred to the CORPORATION of the SONS of the CLERGY by a kind friend, for the purpose of adding £5 annually to the Pensions of Six Clergymen's Widows, who from time to time may be in receipt of the highest class of Pensions given by the Corporation, provided the same shall not exceed £50 per annum, with preference to the more aged and necessitous amongst such Pensioners, the intention of the donor being, by means of his own munificence, and the benefactions which it may elicit from others, to raise the standard of the Pensions of the Corporation to an amount which, if not in itself fully adequate in all cases to the support of the Pensioners, will be a substantial provision against want or privation. The Governors of the Corporation are greatly indebted to the beneficent Gentleman who has set so noble an example, and earnestly hope that many other charitable individuals may be induced to promote by their contributions the object which he has in view.
CHARLES JOHN BAKER, Registrar.
2, Bloomsbury-place, April, 1856.

SOCIETY for the DISCHARGE and RELIEF of PERSONS IMPRISONED for SMALL DEBTS THROUGHOUT ENGLAND and WALES. Established 1772. President.—The Earl of Romney. Treasurer.—Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.

Auditors.—Capel Cure, Esq., and H. Harwood Harwood, Esq. At a meeting of the Society, held at Six Clergymen's Hall, on Wednesday, the 7th day of May, 1856, the cases of 41 Petitioners were considered, of which 27 were approved, 10 rejected, 5 inadmissible, and 3 deferred for inquiry. Since the meeting held on the 2nd of April, Twenty-six Debtors, of whom 23 had wives and 6 children, have been discharged from the Prison of Lancaster, and 10 from the Prison of Whitechapel, including every charge connected with the Society, was £545 14s. 4d., and the following:

BENEFACITION RECEIVED SINCE THE LAST REPORT:—Miss Anne Harland, per Messrs. Hoare (A.) . . . £2 2 0
Benefactions are received by Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq., the Treasurer, No. 1, Brick-court, Temple, and by the following Bankers: Messrs. Cocks, Drummonds, Herries, Hoares, Vero, and by the Secretary, No. 7, Craven-street, Strand; where the books may be seen by those who are inclined to support the Charity, and where the Society meet on the first Wednesday in every month.
JOSEPH LUNN, Secretary.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEED to PUPILS.—Wanted, directly, Ladies or Gentlemen to execute the new, easy, and artistic work connected with the Crystal Palace. References to Purvis constant employment, by which a handsome weekly income may be secured. The art taught perfectly by correspondence. Established 1840. Apply daily at Mr. LAWRENCE'S Show-rooms, 24, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

DEAFNESS.—Persons afflicted with DEAFNESS can obtain a REMEDY, which has been used with great success for the last five years. It gives no pain or trouble. By forwarding Five Shillings to Mr. W. PINE'S Repository, 41, Strand, where may be obtained all new inventions for the Relief of Deafness. Advice given in all cases of Defective Hearing, and the artificial tympanum applied in cases requiring that aid.—41, West Strand, five doors from the Lowther Arcade.

MILLS' CORRECT WATCHES are highly recommended for superior quality and economical price, in Gold Cases, from Five to Twenty Guineas; Silver, Two to Ten Guineas. Illustrated Pamphlets of Watches, Plate, Electro-plated Goods, and Jewellery, sent free to any part of the world. Established thirty years.—H. MILLS, 171, 172, Oxford-street, London.

MESSRS. LEROY and SON, CHRONOMETER, Watch, and Clock Manufacturers, 13 and 15, Galerie Montpensier, Palais Royal, beg to inform their numerous patrons that they have OPENED a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 296, REGENT-STREET, nearly opposite the Polytechnic